The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by The Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

E. D. THOMSON, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers, six weeks, 25 cents; subscribers by the month, $1.00 cts.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing Two Columns News, Wool, Commercial, Literary and Select Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; Six Months, $1 50; one copy gratis to getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can there be any deviation from it.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1871. NO. 184.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

The Apportionment Bill Adopted.

Seventeen Republican Senatorial and Fifty-three Representative Districts—The Border Raid Claims—Favorable Report from the Committee.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 21, 1871.

The Apportionment Bill Adopted.

SENATE.

Mr. Davis submitted the report of the Conference Committee on the Apportionment Bill, calling the previous question, which was sustained by a party vote of 21 to 4, the nays being Warfel, Billingfelt, Allen and Purdue. The report was agreed upon at 1 o'clock this morning, and is as follows:

SENATORS.

Philadelphia 3
Chester and Delaware 1
Montgomery 1
Bucks and Northampton 1
Berks 1
Lancaster 1
Lehigh 1
Carbon 1
Dauphin and Lebanon 1
Luzerne, Monroe and Pike 1
Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming 1
Columbia, Lycoming, Montour and Sullivan 1
Cameron, McKean, Potter and Tioga 1
Snyder, Perry, Northumberland and Union 1
Clinton, Cambria, Clearfield and Elk 1
Cumberland and Franklin 1
Adams and York 1
Bedford, Fulton, Blair and Somerset 1
Center, Juniata, Mifflin and Huntington 1
Allegheny, of whom two are to be elected in 1871 and one in 1873 2
Indiana and Westmoreland 1
Fayette and Greene 1
Beaver, Butler and Washington 1
Clarion, Armstrong, Jefferson and Forest 1
Lawrence, Mercer and Venango 1
Crawford 1
Erie and Warren 1

REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia 19
Adams 1
Franklin 1
Armstrong 1
Beaver, Butler and Washington 3
Bedford and Fulton 1
Berks 2
Blair 1
Bradford and McKean 1
Carbon and Monroe 1
Allegheny, outside of Pittsburgh 3
Pittsburgh—First, Second, Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Fourteenth wards, Pittsburgh 7
Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards, Pittsburgh 6
Chester 3
Center 1
Clarfield 1
Clarion and Forest 1
Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan 2
Columbia 1
Crawford 2
Cumberland 2
Dauphin and Perry 2
Delaware 1
Erie 2
Elk, Cameron and Jefferson 1
Fayette 2
Huntington 1
Indiana 1
Juniata and Mifflin 1
Lancaster 3
Lawrence 1
Lebanon 1
Lehigh 2
Luzerne 3
Montgomery 3
Northampton 2
Northumberland and Montour 1
Pike and Wayne 1
Schuylkill 3
Snyder and Union 1
Susquehanna and Wyoming 1
Tioga 1
Venango 1
Warren 1
Westmoreland 3
York 3
Greene 1
Somerset 1

Favorable Report on Border Claims.

Mr. Dill, from the Special Committee on Border Claims, reported in favor of the bill recently introduced.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Loan Bank.

The bill from the Senate incorporating the Loan Bank of Pittsburgh (Prawners' Bank bill passed, and went to the Governor.

The Apportionment.

Mr. Elliott presented the report of the Conference Committee on the apportionment, and called the previous question thereon.

Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, objected in very strong language to calling the previous question, and suggested postponement of the subject till Tuesday.

While the previous question was being seconded, Mr. Reinoehl protested earnestly against it, calling the attention to the unfairness of the measure.

The previous question was ordered by a vote of sixty-four to twenty-nine, parties voting indiscriminately. The report was then adopted by a vote of sixty-seven to thirty.

The following voted no:

Corey,	McMullen,	Smith, Phila.,
Engle,	Milliken,	Stone,
Gray,	Moore,	Wells,
Griffiths,	Parsons,	Wheeler,
Hall,	Porter,	Wright,
Johnston,	Purnell,	Wiley,
Kosch,	Quigley,	Williams, Luzc.,
Lamon,	Reinoehl,	White,
Leonard,	Reyburn,	Young,
McFarlin,	Shoemaker,	Speaker.

After the vote was announced, a motion was made to reconsider, the intention being to vote it down and thus prevent further reconsideration. Reinoehl, moving indefinite postponement, spoke at length, denouncing this outrageous measure.

Mr. Leonard got up to speak when Mr. Josephs called the previous question, when Mr. Cluff said if this gag system applied, they might count him against the bill. Mr. Josephs then desisted.

Mr. Parsons pronounced the bill as "set up," and refused to reply to a question from Mr. Elliott, and came he last applied the gag to him.

Mr. Elliott said it would ill become grace from him to charge the committee with selling out.

Mr. Mann and Strang defended the report, though the latter regretted that the Republican party vote in Luzerne should be covered up.

Mr. Elliott said he was not pleased with an important measure should not have been put through under the gag law. From this day he gave notice he was a free man, and would never again be bound by such coercion and such. It was the fullest understanding that the Republicans should pass on this bill before it came before the House. Democrats and Republicans have with a few Republicans to carry the measure.

Mr. Cessna complained of the unfairness of the two thousand Republican majority in Luzerne.

Mr. Elliott again called the previous question, which was sustained, and the motion to reconsider voted down, the opponents of the bill still remaining firm against it.

The bill for an agent for the Western Penitentiary was reported negatively.

Inspection of Bituminous Coal Mines.

Mr. Humphreys's joint resolution for the appointment by the Governor of three commissioners to examine into the condition of bituminous coal mines, was rejected favorably.

Adjourned till Tuesday morning.

By Associated Press.]

HARRISBURG, April 21.—The Committee of Conference on the Apportionment bill were in session until four o'clock this morning. A bill was finally reported and passed through the Senate by a party vote, as already shown. In Primarily that embraces considerable roots upon the United States, and was assumed by them in the *Federal* compact for the just and valuable consideration. The continuation of State strength to the Union, and the unimpaired means of burdens and customs duties to the Federal government by the people and government of each State constitute the solid foundation upon which all financial obligations rests. It follows that a State may demand this protection for its citizens from the Federal Government in every possible case, and honor and justice can the answer be made by or in behalf of that government that the State is bound to defend itself.

If, then, any obligation or duty rests upon a State to protect its own people against invasion, it must be considered as one to be discussed only between the State and its own citizens, in view of and their relations which subsist between them. The United States cannot assert any such State obligation or duty in the face of their own clear warranty contained in the fourth article of the Constitution.

In defense of the constitutional protection of the State by the United States against invasion, and of an actual defense of the State by herself in consequence of such default, can any one doubt that the outlay incurred by the State for defensive purposes would constitute a just demand against the United States? In such case ought not the guaranteeing party to make good the outlay incurred by reason of its default, and when the State applies for payment should not the Government ask for information for reimbursement would it not be most unreasonable and unjust to repudiate or reject it? But can losses sustained by the State or her citizens in consequence of a breach of the guaranty be justly upon a different footing from the outlays incurred by the State in self defense? In each case the default of the guaranteeing and protecting party is the occasion of the outlay of the demand. The committee can discover no limitation in such case upon the responsibility of the United States except their inability to respond to the demand. It is admitted that war ravages may be so extensive as to render indemnity to unusual sufferers impossible. The burden may be too great to be borne and cannot, therefore, be accepted or assumed. But in the great case the plea of bankruptcy or inability cannot be interposed.

It is to be observed that the guaranty in the Constitution is one in favor of the several States in their capacity as parties to the compact, and if a loss should be assessed by the States and not by individual citizens in all cases of its violation. Hence it is proper and just to make provision for the latter, for instance, to examine the relations and intercourse between the State and the Federal Government during the war, and the conduct of each in relation to the defense of the State. Did the State perform all the duties which the statute of the United States imposed upon her? Was she in a position to claim that the guaranty in question should have been kept? The answer to this question must be found in the statute of the United States and by the public records of the war.

The Constitution limits the share of militia and volunteers under the several calls made by the President of the United States, and she submitted without question to the rule. Did she exceed the limits of the conscription act of March, 1863, and its several supplements. Her due share of troops for the general service was furnished, and if a surplus was sent from her under United States laws and Presidential proclamations, it was done at the call of the State therein, in several cases of emergency, she furnished to the United States for her own defensive force. At the time of the first call of the President, after she allowed her border to be uncovered to the stroke of the enemy, she had not a single regiment and not more than one-half of her quota, and yet she had not only to have secured her own protection at the peril of the common interests involved in the struggle.

But it is a matter of history that the people sprang upon her continent as a member of the Federal Union in a time of profound peace, and that the United States did not rely wholly upon the United States for her protection from external danger. In addition to a large and well-appointed militia force, she raised and organized a large force of volunteers, and in addition to a vast amount of dual government the case is widely different, as already shown. Primarily that obligation unquestionable rests upon the United States, and was assumed by them in the *Federal* compact for the just and valuable consideration. The continuation of State strength to the Union, and the unimpaired means of burdens and customs duties to the Federal government by the people and government of each State constitute the solid foundation upon which all financial obligations rests. It follows that a State may demand this protection for its citizens from the Federal Government in every possible case, and honor and justice can the answer be made by or in behalf of that government that the State is bound to defend itself.

If, then, any obligation or duty rests upon a State to protect its own people against invasion, it must be considered as one to be discussed only between the State and its own citizens, in view of and their relations which subsist between them. The United States cannot assert any such State obligation or duty in the face of their own clear guaranty contained in the fourth article of the Constitution.

In defense of the constitutional protection of the State by the United States against invasion, and of an actual defense of the State by herself in consequence of such default, can any one doubt that the outlay incurred by the State for defensive purposes would constitute a just demand against the United States? In such case ought not the guaranteeing party to make good the outlay incurred by reason of its default, and when the State applies for payment should not the Government ask for information for reimbursement would it not be most unreasonable and unjust to repudiate or reject it? But can losses sustained by the State or her citizens in consequence of a breach of the guaranty be justly upon a different footing from the outlays incurred by the State in self defense? In each case the default of the guaranteeing and protecting party is the occasion of the outlay of the demand. The committee can discover no limitation in such case upon the responsibility of the United States except their inability to respond to the demand. It is admitted that war ravages may be so extensive as to render indemnity to unusual sufferers impossible. The burden may be too great to be borne and cannot, therefore, be accepted or assumed. But in the great case the plea of bankruptcy or inability cannot be interposed.

It is to be observed that the guaranty in the Constitution is one in favor of the several States in their capacity as parties to the compact, and if a loss should be assessed by the States and not by individual citizens in all cases of its violation. Hence it is proper and just to make provision for the latter, for instance, to examine the relations and intercourse between the State and the Federal Government during the war, and the conduct of each in relation to the defense of the State. Did the State perform all the duties which the statute of the United States imposed upon her? Was she in a position to claim that the guaranty in question should have been kept? The answer to this question must be found in the statute of the United States and by the public records of the war.

The Constitution limits the share of militia and volunteers under the several calls made by the President of the United States, and she submitted without question to the rule. Did she exceed the limits of the conscription act of March, 1863, and its several supplements. Her due share of troops for the general service was furnished, and if a surplus was sent from her under United States laws and Presidential proclamations, it was done at the call of the State therein, in several cases of emergency, she furnished to the United States for her own defensive force. At the time of the first call of the President, after she allowed her border to be uncovered to the stroke of the enemy, she had not a single regiment and not more than one-half of her quota, and yet she had not only to have secured her own protection at the peril of the common interests involved in the struggle.

But it is a matter of history that the people sprang upon her continent as a member of the Federal Union in a time of profound peace, and that the United States did not rely wholly upon the United States for her protection from external danger. In addition to a large and well-appointed militia force, she raised and organized a large force of volunteers, and in addition to her duties to the common cause, she made adequate provision for defending herself against the enemy, and for protecting herself against the Federal Government from the performance of principal duties to her under the constitutional guaranty of that government, and interfered with her defensive arrangements and taken from her her definitive force.

WEAKNESS OF STATE DEFENSE.

The exposed condition of our southern border exhibited the attention of the Legislature at the very beginning of the war, and by the act of April 16, 1861, an act was approved appropriating five hundred thousand dollars to the Governor of the State. On the 15th of May, 1861, a bill was approved appropriating three million of dollars for the organization of a corps, and by the terms of this act a loan was created when the public credit was trembling in the balance, and was with great difficulty negotiated. The object of this act was to organize the Reserve Corps for the protection of the border, and before and for the defense. A regimentation of some fifteen thousand men was accordingly made that the State was prepared to avert the full storm of battle from the borders of Penn. Forty-six weeks after the passage of the bill, by transference of this defensive force to the defense of the Union army. The troops thus raised for local defense at a cost of three million dollars, were mustered into the United States service, and transferred to the General Government and continued in its service to the close of the war.

In June, 1863, the enemy, under General Jenkins, raided Franklin county, and soon after General Lee's army crossed the border. Forces from New York, Cumberland and Pittsburg. The Executive promptly called out the militia of the State to aid and afford protection against the invasion of raiding parties, and obtained means for their immediate payment and support. The Governor received the assurance that the State would provide for repayment. When the Legislature met it legalized the payment and authorized the issue of relief notes, which was approved May 4, 1864.

On the 30th day of June, July, 1864, some three thousand of Lee's army, under command of Wade Hampton, made a raid through the counties of Fulton and Bedford.

Six regiments of troops had been organized by the Executive from the militia of the State, and for a short time before, under special authority from the War Department for border defense. This force would have been ample for the purpose, but the supposed counties and to have saved Chambersburg, but the defeat of General Hunter in the Valley of Virginia and the retreat of his shattered forces north of the Potomac, again exposed our State of six regiments were hastily ordered to the border to act as an urgent appeal from the national authorities the whole

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1871.

THE Select Committee on Apportionment at Harrisburg brought in their report yesterday, which was promptly passed through both branches of the Legislature. Under it the Republicans, with reasonable effort, will have a clear majority in both branches of the Legislature and seven majority on joint ballot. Allegheny is awarded three Senators and seven members, a fraction remaining on which she might claim an additional member, the county being divided into three districts. The report itself will be found elsewhere. Now that the dead-lock has been raised legislation will go on and an early adjournment probably be reached.

THE "arbitration" for the settlement of the Anthracite coal strike has not yet accomplished much, and the prospect for early resumption is not hopeful. The umpire, Judge ELWELL, rendered a decision, defining the limits beyond which the miners cannot and must not go in the way of interference with the property rights of owners and operators, but on the other points submitted the parties to the controversy have not come to any understanding, and the joint council has adjourned without day, to meet, however, at the call of the President. There is some chance for the adoption of local arbitration, by which each district will be enabled to adjust its own affairs in its own way, and this, it is claimed, will be necessary in order to secure an amicable adjustment of the troubles.

THERE is considerable significance in the unanimous action of the House of Representatives giving the President and Senate, "and the rest of mankind," timely notice that it will not be bound to vote money to carry out a treaty about which it has not previously been consulted. In other words, the President and Senate may make as many treaties for territory and other purposes and agree to pay as much money as they like, but the House, where appropriations must originate, will not be bound to vote the money, and will do so only when it likes the bargain. This is a new feature in the business. Heretofore it has been the practice of the House to vote whatever a treaty required of money, though in some cases there has been delay. The new rule appears to be a good one, though the Senate will not relish it, and it may seriously interfere with some favorite objects also, contemplating the expenditure of considerable sums of money; and as a whole it is an important supplement to the operation of the treaty-making power.

IF for no other reason than that the country is for a time rid of the "personal explanations" and irrepressible squabblings of certain members of Congress, we hail the adjournment of that body with a feeling of relief, sincerely trusting that the next session may be characterized by a marked improvement and elevation in the general tone of its manners. It may perhaps afford great satisfaction to an honorable Senator or Representative to prove his political opponent a swindler and cheat, and it is immeasurably worse if the charge be true, but this whole business of crimination and recrimination is utterly disgusting to the country. The people send their representatives to Congress to legislate for their legitimate interests and concerns, not for the purpose of trying to outvie each other in discourtesy and slang. The faculty of repartee, of epigrammatic and cutting rejoinder, may possibly be a valuable one, but it is by no means so enviable as the faculty of attending to one's duties in a quiet and unobtrusive way. A man may be very brilliant, and yet none the less a grievous infliction.

A LEADING Democratic New York journal states that a downward tendency in rents and real estates in that city is plainly evident, and that fewer transfers of real estate have taken place within the past month than during any similar period for several years, while the actual number of transfers has been less than one-half of the number recorded during the corresponding month of last year. Rents, also, are lower than at any time since the war. The dullness is said also to extend to suburban places, "with possibly an exception in favor of New Jersey." This journal accounts for the prevalent stagnation upon the grounds that the lands lying contiguous to New York city are insufficiently drained, and that "people cannot be induced to take up their residences in places where they are certain to be subject to attacks of malarious fever." Well, it is possible that the reasons assigned may sufficiently explain the dullness as respects real estate operations in the country, but so far as the city itself is concerned if only *one half* of what we hear with regard to Tammany be true, the stagnation is attributable to causes of an entirely opposite nature—the over-drainage of the Ringhaving sucked it dry.

THE CLAIMS FOR WAR DAMAGES.

The question of restitution for the losses sustained in the border counties by incursions by the rebels during the war, including the burning of Chambersburg, has engaged the attention of the Legislature for five years past. Measures of more than questionable integrity have been proffered at times, and as often generally denounced by the independent press and rejected by the Legislature. It was feared, with good reason, that speculators had possessed many of the claims at nominal rates, and meant to deplete the treasury, or increase our debt, for their own personal profit, rather than for the benefit of those who had suffered.

The people of Chambersburg have recently memorialized the Legislature in terms so respectful and earnest as to induce a patient investigation by a special committee, composed of some of the ablest and best men of both parties. The memorial does not ask *for any specific measure of relief*. It represents that more than two-thirds of the entire real and personal property of Chambersburg was entirely destroyed by McCAUSLAND; that the insurances were all lost; that three thousand people were made suddenly homeless and very many of them hopelessly bankrupt, and that of those who have struggled to restore their homes and business, a majority must sink in despair unless afforded some relief. They say that they have furnished their quotas of troops—have suffered all the ordinary bereavements of the war in addition to their extraordinary losses—have paid their taxes, and now they ask such relief only as justice to themselves and the honor of the Commonwealth demands.

Such a memorial, appealing to the integrity and sense of justice of the Senate, could not receive the consideration so grave a question merits. Had a bill been prepared and intelligently presented it to manipulate it through in the usual way, the Legislature would doubtless have rejected the measure; but when the people who are the sufferers appeal to the Legislature to devise such relief as they are in justice entitled to, such men as WHITE and CURWEN on the Republican side, and BUCHANAN and PEIL on the Democratic side, accepted the investigation, and the result is a report that exhibits the issue in its true light, and makes it at once intelligible.

We give in to-day's paper the report of the Committee, and it will be read with interest not only for its reliable historical data, but also for its elucidation of the proper relations existing between the people and the State, and also between the State and the General Government. On several of the most essential points which have heretofore affected the public mind touching these losses, the Committee are unanimous. They agree that the State accepted and assumed its obligation to protect the exposed portions of the State to the full extent of her forces and resources; that she appropriated $3,000,000 in 1861; paid $675,000 in 1863, and authorized a loan of $2,000,000 more for the purpose in 1864; that the losses by the raids of STEWART in 1862, of JENKINS and JACKSON in 1863, and of MCCAUSLAND in 1864, were uncontrolled solely because the Reserve Corps, organized at the expense of the State, were called to retrieve Bull Run in 1861, and the State troops organized expressly for border defense in 1864, were ordered to save the shattered army of HUNTER; that the State has not been remiss in her obligations, and has not withheld her means, but that individual and State interests had to be subordinated to National interests, and the defensive troops taken from our exposed sections; that the general government has repaid the cost of the Reserve Corps, and also the cost of the militia of 1863, but not until the State had first paid the claims and demanded restitution in her own name; that the last $3,000,000 was never used, as the speedy close of the war rendered it needless, and that the State has therefore actually expended none of her resources for defense, liberal as were her appropriations therefor. The committee further unanimously agree that the general government is justly liable for the losses occasioned by reason of the necessary withdrawal of our troops, and they bear testimony with like unanimity to the integrity of the bill reported by the majority, declaring that under its provisions fraud and speculation are carefully guarded against. The claims are to be subjected to a critical re-adjustment, with the government represented, and past adjudications may be rejected or reduced, but in no instance enlarged; and assigned claims are to be approved only for the amount proven to have been actually paid for them, and in the absence of satisfactory proof on the point, they are to be rejected.

The legality and integrity of the claims being accepted by the entire committee, the majority ask the interposition of the State in behalf of the sufferers. They do not propose to increase our debt or taxes, nor do they provide for paying the claims out of the Treasury. They assume that the State can, as it did in 1862 and 1864, collect these claims if the demand can be made in her sovereign capacity, while individuals cannot successfully press the matter upon the general government. In order to put the claims properly in possession of the State, the bill provides that the taxes of the counties of the State which were desolated, shall be applied to the certificates, and the claims then transferred to the State, and upon payment by the general government to the State, the certificates are to be promptly redeemed. The State is thus called upon to interpose her authority and power, with the temporary sacrifice of the taxes received from the despoiled counties, to collect what all agree is justly due from the general government to the people.

While our people are properly jealous of fraudulent assaults upon their credit or resources, their sense of justice will cordially sustain a proposition to obtain from the General Government restitution to the border citizens for their extraordinary losses occasioned by the unexpected withdrawal of the troops organized by the State for their protection. With the facts as presented by the reports all will agree that the General Government is responsible, and it seems equally clear that the State, and the State only, can make the demand at Washington. The State authorities provided for local defense; the State authorities very properly transferred their local troops to avert the supreme danger to the National cause, and the State authorities should now make the claim for restitution to their citizens.

It has already been stated that the uncertainty as to which of the two candidates would turn out to be Governor of Connecticut has been set at rest by the discovery of an important "mistake" on the part of the Democratic canvassers of a ward in Hartford city, by which a hundred more votes were counted for English than were given for him. The rectification of this "mistake" gives JEWELL a majority that secures his election. The error itself is not at all remarkable as are the circumstances connected with it. The ward in which the mistake occurred is the one in which Governor ENGLISH himself resides, and it seems a curious coincidence that this error was committed by a nephew of Mr. English, he being one of the canvassers. A subsequent canvass by both parties of the ward in which the mistake occurred proves it to exist. Explanations as to the manner in which it came about suggest that it consisted in the enumeration, two packages of fifties having probably been counted in the tally as hundreds. We think it likely that this explanation is the correct one more especially when it is remembered that the error in favor of ENGLISH was committed in the same ward gave the Democrats about fifty majority—themselves claiming only sixty—the returns gave English a majority of about two hundred and fifty. This determined the Republicans to keep a sharp watch over the "counting" to-day, and we are glad to know that their vigilance has been so well rewarded.

THE Philadelphia *North American* complains of the uniformity of dwellings in that city, and suggests that the roofs and fronts be varied in such a way as to agree with artistic ideas and at the same time enable people to distinguish one house from another. It says that in a certain locality of Philadelphia there are eight rows of dwellings, all exactly alike, thirty houses in a row, all with small gardens in front, all with brick arched doorways, and only that the gardens are very large and generally conspicuously in gilt figures on their transoms, it would be impossible for anybody to tell them apart. Being all situated in a bunch on parallel streets, people often mistake one street for another. A new firm undertook to vary the scenery, and erected six rows of houses of a different kind, but all exactly alike. Not a roof rose an inch above the other; not a house had the faintest variation from the general dead sameness. And this sort of thing, says our contemporary, goes on constantly, and is called enterprise.

A PAPAL decree of excommunication has been pronounced against Dr. Dollinger, the eminent Roman Catholic theologian of Bavaria, in consequence of his firm refusal to give in his adhesion to the new dogma of papal infallibility. It is probable that the indomitable uprightness which has marked the whole life of the distinguished historian and professor will enable him to bear up under the ban of the church which he has so long, so loyally and faithfully served, but we do not see how he can endure the ignominy inflicted upon him by the New York *Herald*, which, in the lofty spirit of the sacrilegial Mrs. Mowatter, declares that having stood by him during the recent fire, it "cannot desert him now." It is possible that Dr. Dollinger may yet live to witness the triumph of the principles on which he bases his action, but we do not see how he can ever forgive the sublime impudence of that journal in affecting a right to offer him its sympathy.

THE announcement of the purpose of the Ottoman Porte to send a large fleet of iron-clads into the Black Sea, reported in yesterday's dispatches, will probably have a tendency to unsettle the Eastern question, recently brought to a pacific solution at the London Conference. It was intimated a short time ago that Russia was not altogether pleased with the renewed treaty, and it is likely that this action of the Porte will increase its dissatisfaction, and ultimately lead to further negotiations upon the subject.

THE representatives of the iron interests of Eastern States, who met in New York on the 12th, to take action in relation to the regulation of prices, and to consider the general interests of the trade, adjourned to the 3d proximo without taking any definite action.

PERSONAL.

Bishop D. W. Clark, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who was taken ill at Penfield during the recent session of the Conference there, remains in a very precarious condition. He is suffering from almost utter prostration of the nervous system, and probably from enlargement of the heart. His mind, however, is clear, and he converses with his friends as he is lightly and cheerfully as ever. His physicians have recommended his removal to his home in Cincinnati.

Chief Justice Chase presided on the bench of the Supreme Court on Monday for the first time in nearly a year. He sat with the Court for four hours, leaving once for a few minutes to rest. He looked much better than when he left a year ago, and, although his health is yet feeble, he believes that by strength will enable him to perform his duties for the remainder of the present term.

M. Jullien, Jr, the famous Parisian musical director, is in New York, and has contracted with the lessees of Terrace Garden to give, beginning the next month, a series of concerts, with his orchestra, composed of sixty-three first-class musicians.

The owner of an autograph book, in the course of an explanation as to how he obtained the signature of Bret Harte, about which there has been some controversy, says: "Horace Greeley, when solicited for an autograph, wrote on a slip of paper. Whether he wrote one to explain the other, or wrote both to show that he could make the same looking thing twice has never transpired to me; but it was upon this page that Mr. Harte pounced with the manner for which he is so gifted, and facetiously wrote his name; and there, between the two autographic signatures of Horace Greeley stands the smutty signature of Bret Harte, like a grim little hird scaled on a bridge."

Dr. John Joseph Ignatius Dollinger, recently excommunicated by the Pope, is now in his seventy-third year, and was born at Bamberg, in Bavaria. He was ordained in 1822, and was immediately appointed chaplain to the Queen of Bavaria. In 1826 he delivered a series of lectures on the History of the Church, before the University of Munich. In 1845 he turned his attention to politics, and represented the University of Munich in the Bavarian Parliament, and, in 1848, was a delegate to that of Frankfort, where he voted for the absolute separation of the Church from the state. In 1861 he delivered some lectures advocating the abandonment of the temporal power by the Roman See. Dr. Dollinger is the author of many works upon theological subjects, and as a writer upon ecclesiastical history has no superior in scholarship and accuracy.

POLITICAL.

Says the New York *Herald*: Among the other Democratic availables whose claims have been announced in the newspapers are Charles Francis Adams and John Quincy Adams, both chips of the old Federalist and Whig blocks of Massachusetts; General Hancock, of Pennsylvania; Governor Hoffman, of Connecticut; Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana; Senator Thurman, of Ohio; General Frank P. Blair, of Missouri; Governor Hendricks, of Delaware; Thomas W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and last, though not least, George H. Pendleton, of Ohio.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: The growing influence of the minds that control the great interests of the country is shown in the fact that John W. Garrett is named as the President of the Democratic Convention to meet in 1872. The use of the name of the gentleman in this connection may be unauthorized, but it is nevertheless significant, and proves that the men of business are every day becoming more and more important in politics.

In a Philadelphia court a decision has just been rendered on the question of the rights of purchasers of reserved seats at places of amusement. A gentleman purchased three tickets for a performance at one of the minstrel halls, which were accompanied by checks entitling the holders to seats if any were unoccupied. They were not the regularly reserved-seat checks, but were sold under certain conditions which it is doubtful whether one purchaser out of a hundred would fully understand, and the party holding them being unable to find seats left in the house, and the next day demanded repayment at the box-office. A compromise was offered which was not satisfactory, and the case was carried into court, where the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff upon the principle that the managers had no right to make such an ambiguous bargain with their guests, and that those who purchased reserved tickets were entitled to seats under any conditions.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

There is now on exhibition in New York a specimen of the "big trees" of California. It is said to have been cut from the tree at a distance of twenty feet from the base, and in order that a fair idea may be formed of what the tree originally was, it is said that the stump is covered over and now used as a ball room, being so large that thirty-two persons can dance a double cotillon in it, and then leave room for the band and spectators. The age of this giant of the forest is determined by the number of annual rings, of which there are said to be 2,500. In the cutting down five men were employed twenty-five days, and from a comparatively small portion of it wood enough was obtained to build a hotel. The original height of the tree was 302 feet, and its largest diameter thirty-two feet.

In California an epidemic has broken out among the cattle on dairy ranches, called the kine-pox, the disease extending to the hands of milkers, as in the days of Jenner.

Mrs. Crittenden, the wife of the murdered man, was a witness in the trial of Mrs. Fair, in San Francisco, on the 11th inst., and while she was giving her testimony Mrs. Fair in a loud voice pronounced something she had said a lie. When the witness left the stand the judge fined Mrs. Fair $150 for contempt.

A New Haven man reports that as he was going up a flight of stairs in his house during a thunder storm, a few evenings since, there was a flash of lightning, and immediately there rolled across the hall at the head of the stairway a ball of fire, rose-colored and blue, of a distinct spherical form, and scarcely touching the floor, until it dissolved or disappeared. He says it was about as large as an ordinary foot-ball, and after its passage the adjacent chambers were filled with a slight sulphurous odor.

The flagrant abuses practiced upon countrymen by New York swindlers who have sent out through the mail enormous quantities of circulars holding out great inducements, &c., seem to have been effectually checked. By careful watching the names of the impostors are ascertained at the postoffice, after which everything sent to New York to their address is forwarded to the dead letter office. In this way the brood of sawdust swindlers has been driven into secluded places, though it would be erroneous to infer that they are extinct.

The oleander, so popular as a yard and house plant, is extremely poisonous. The fact is said to have been clearly demonstrated recently at Bellefontaine, Ohio.

They have in China what is known as the grease trees. Large forests grow there, and the oleaginous product has become an article of traffic. The grease forms an excellent tallow, burning with a clear, brilliant, and (what is more to the purpose) white light, and at the same time emitting not a trace of any unpleasant odor, or of the ordinary disagreeable accompaniment of combustion—smoke.

Newark is the workshop of the New York jewelers. The capital employed is some ten million dollars. Materials to the value of $500,000 are in hands for weeks, going through the process of manufacture, while the stock of finished goods waiting sale is still larger.

Bishop COXE, of the Western New York Diocese, expresses the opinion "that, till the English language is more carefully studied in England and elsewhere, the English Bible should be left as it is. In this particular the times are not yet ripe for the work. He adds: "Whenever amendments are made, they ought to be placed in the margin only, for at least a score of years, and for all that period time subject to revision. After that, the amendments being incorporated with the text, the old readings should be transferred to the margin; so making no violent change, all at once, but copying Nature in those gentle transitions by which the eye is led to accommodate itself to an increase of light."

The Parkersburg *State Journal* says: Some two or three weeks ago a "real" sailing himself Monroe, went to Burning Springs and commenced to purchase oil from various parties. His ostensible business was to operate with the refuse oil, and by a process known only to himself, make a good illuminator from it. In performing this operation, he pretended that it was necessary to mix a certain quantity of good crude oil with it, and in this way he became a purchaser of marketable oil. He agreed to pay cash for all oil that he purchased as soon as the contracts were filled. But before any single contract was filled he sold what oil had been delivered at twenty-five cents per barrel less than he paid it cost him, pocketed his money and "lit out," and is now *non est inventus*. He is supposed that he went to Pennsylvania to repeat the operation there. The total amount lost by him was $1,418.

THE magnitude of the interests at stake, and the extent of the injury sustained from the protracted suspension in the Anthracite coal region is forcibly indicated in the statement that the Reading Railroad Company alone has three hundred locomotives, twenty thousand coal cars, twelve hundred miles of single track, a canal one hundred and eight miles long, a force employed of twelve thousand men, and a carrying capacity equal to one hundred and eighty thousand tons of coal per week.

What is It?

Many, many people suffer from they know not what. They are not sick—they are not well. There is no name for it. It is simply weakness—a breaking down of the vital forces. Whatever its causes, (and they are innumerable) its symptoms are in the main the same. Among the most prominent are extreme lassitude, loss of appetite, loss of flesh, and great mental depression. Indigestion and a stomach cough are also frequently concomitants of this distressing state of body and of mind. The common remark in relation to persons in such a condition is, that they are consumptive. Now, what these unfortunates really want is *vigor, vital strength*; and, as certainly as dawn succeeds darkness, they can recuperate their systems and regain perfect health by resorting to Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters. It is as clear that a life-reviving tonic is required in such cases, as that the dying flame of an empty lamp requires to be revived with a new supply of oil. Perfectly pure and innocuous, containing nothing but the most genial vegetable extracts, and combining the three grand elements of a stomachic, alterative, and a genial invigorant. Hostetter's Bitters are suitable to all constitutions, and are as applicable to the diseases and disabilities of the feebler sex as to those of men.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

Grape Vines,
Strawberry Plants, Raspberry Plants,
Blackberry Plants, Gooseberry Plants,
Currant Plants, Asparagus Plants,
Apple Trees, Pear Trees,
Peach Trees, Cherry Trees,
Ornamental shrubs,
Evergreens.

A Large and Splendid Stock of

FLOWERS OF ALL KINDS.

We supply our Customers with

Genuine Stock of the Best Quality, Warranted

CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS Furnished on Application at our Office, 137 LIBERTY STREET.

R. CUMMING & CO.,
Successors to J. KNOX.

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA
Military Academy,
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.
(FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY.)

Academic Duties, after Easter Vacation, will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, April 12th.
The Accommodations for Cadets are now complete.
Thorough instruction in the ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and SCIENTIFIC Departments.
Careful attention given to the Moral and Religious Culture of Cadets.
Circulars may be obtained of CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., Pittsburgh, or to

Col. THEO. HYATT,
President P. M. A.

JEWELRY.

NEW AND ELEGANT
JEWELRY.
(ROMAN FINISH.)
OPERA, GUARD and VEST CHAINS,
SLEEVE BUTTONS and STUDS, RINGS, &c.
JUST RECEIVED AT
W. W. WATTLES',
No. 26 Fifth Avenue.
Prices marked in Plain Figures, as Low as can be bought anywhere.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF PLAIN AND FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
No. 97 and 99 Third Avenue,
HAVE THE BEST
Sofa Bedsteads Ever Invented
CALL AND SEE THEM.
AT NOS. 97 AND 99 THIRD AVENUE.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
197 SECOND AVENUE.

THE DUQUESNE COOK STOVE
IS THE LARGEST AND BEST STOVE
Made in this city. Manufactured and for sale by
D. DE HAVEN & SONS,
No. 22 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

RAILS. RAILS.
300 TONS CHEAP RAILS.
Suitable for Siding or Coal Roads, for sale by
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.
No. 349 LIBERTY STREET.

CAS FITTING.

GAS FIXTURES.
Great Reduction in Prices.
Weldon & Kelly,
147 Wood Street,
Have just opened their
Spring Stock
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CONSISTING OF
CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, PILLARS, &c., &c.
Which for variety in style and elegant design, cannot be equalled by any other house West of the Mountains, now offering at
Eastern Manufacturers' Prices
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Special attention given to
Gas Fitting and Plumbing
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
PLUMBING,
GAS AND STEAM FITTING.
The numerous friends and patrons of
J. BOURNE,
So long connected with the firm of BOURNE & BRO., will be pleased to learn that he has opened a PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING ESTABLISHMENT at No. 31 MARKET STREET, corner of Second avenue, where he will attend to the wants of all who may favor him with their patronage.

EDWARD BOURNE,
PATENTEE AND MANUFACTURER OF
Patent Low Pressure Self-Regulating
STEAM HEATING APPARATUS
Having purchased the entire interest of Edward Bourne & Bro., 45 MARKET STREET, I will continue to do all kinds of
Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting,
UPON THE MOST IMPROVED PRINCIPLES.
EDWARD BOURNE,
45 MARKET STREET.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm name of HUBBARD, LIPPINCOTT, BAKEWELL & CO., for the purpose of Manufacturing Axes, Saws and Shovels.
CHARLES W. HUBBARD,
JAMES LIPPINCOTT,
THOS. BAKEWELL,
WILLIAM FREW,
CHARLES LOCKHART,
DAVID M. LONG.
Pittsburgh, Pa., February 8, 1871.

HAVING PURCHASED THE AXE, Shovel and Saw Works of the late firm of Lippincott & Bakewell, and the Saw Works of Hubbard, Bro. & Co., we have consolidated both firms. All claims due to or by Hubbard, Bro. & Co., will be settled by the new firm.
HUBBARD, LIPPINCOTT, BAKEWELL & CO.
Office—Diamond street, near Fifth avenue; corner Water and Short streets. No. 409 Liberty street.

DRY GOODS.

SUITS, SUITS
Lawn Suits,
Linen Suits.
Moorhouse AND Carsten
21 Fifth Avenue.
We take pleasure in announcing that we are receiving a Full and Choice Line of
LAWN AND LINEN SUITS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ALL NEW STYLES
IN
Lama Lace Sacques,
Lama Lace Points,
Lama Lace Overdress.
A FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
Spring Shawls,
BLACK SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
PURE SILKS,
IN BLACK AND WHITE
LACE CURTAINS and NETS
Silk Mantles,
Foulard Silks,
AT LOW PRICES.
21 Fifth Avenue.

These Are the Leading Prices
AT
EVANS'

DEPARTMENT STORE,
NO. 59 FIFTH AVENUE.
MASONIC HALL BUILDING.

HANCE BROS. & WHITE'S
Fluid Extracts,
SUGAR COATED PILLS
AND
GRANULES.
EQUAL TO ANY MADE.
QUALITY GUARANTEED.
City and Country Druggists
WILL RECEIVE A LARGE DISCOUNT BY PURCHASING THE ABOVE GOODS DIRECT FROM US.
We have Constantly on Hand a Full Assortment.
McClarran & McKennan,
DRUGGISTS,
Agents for Pittsburgh.
SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.
The Dollar Savings Bank,
HAS REMOVED
TO THEIR NEW BANK BUILDING,
No. 124 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH
PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE
Hodgson's Embrocation
FOR RHEUMATISM.

CLOTHING.

J. Boobyer, Jr.,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
225 Liberty Street,
Would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally that he has just received a beautiful assortment of all the latest styles of
Goods for Spring and Summer Wear.
This stock has been selected with great care and purchased at low prices for cash, so that I am prepared to make Custom Work in first-class style and at Reasonable Prices. Call and examine the stock; no trouble to show goods.

GREAT BARGAINS
AT NO. 40 SIXTH STREET,
LATE ST. CLAIR, CORNER OF PENN.
Having Reduced Our Entire Stock of READY MADE CLOTHING
Upwards of 25 per cent. In order to make room for Spring Goods, we respectfully invite our friends and the public in general to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Our stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS being large, we are prepared to make an equal reduction to those who favor us with a call. Having a full and complete line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, we offer them at remarkably low prices. Call and examine at No. 40 SIXTH STREET.
STRAW & TUTELL.

SPRING STOCK
NOW RECEIVING.
An Elegant Assortment of Choice
Foreign Woolens,
FOR GENT'S WEAR.
Boys', Youths' and Children's
SUITS,
IN GREAT VARIETY AND MANY NEW STYLES FOR THE PRESENT SEASON.
Gray & Logan,
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
NO. 47 SIXTH STREET.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
AGENTS FOR
New Government Loan.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
A. BRADLEY.....President.
W. YARKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.
Sight Drafts on London.

ROOFING.

W. B. Lupton & Co.,
354 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
DISTILLERS OF
COAL TAR,
Roofing and Paving Material
GRAVEL ROOFING done with promptness and warranted.
METAL AND OTHER ROOFS RECOVERED.
Roofs examined without charge. Material for sale with directions for use.
Special attention paid to Country Work. mwfs

SLATE
AND
Gravel Roofing.
J. S. NEWMYER,
NO. 43 SEVENTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Is prepared to furnish a very Superior Article
Blue Mountain, Peach Bottom and Vermont
ROOFING SLATE,
In any quantity, from his Yards, in Pittsburgh, Pa., or direct from the Quarries, at Quarry Prices. Also for sale, BEST QUALITY ROOFING CEMENT and FELT.

SLATE.
THE
Twin City
SLATE COMPANY,
Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, the VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR
Roofing Slate,
From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, at QUARRY PRICES.
Samples may be seen, and communications addressed
E. L. GOODWIN, Agent.
J. N. SHALLENBERGER, President.
Office: BREWER'S BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY, corner Eighth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna.

B. WOODSIDE.....D. GRIFFITH.
Woodside & Griffith,
DEALERS IN
AMERICAN ROOFING SLATE
AND SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
Original Peach Hill Slate.
OFFICE
370 PENN STREET,
Opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,
Pittsburgh, Penna.
Orders for Slate, or Slate Roofing Promptly attended to. Work done by Experienced Workmen.

AIKEN & CO.,
Dealers in Peach Hill, Vermont and Peach Bottom Roofing
Slate
Also, SLATING NAILS AND FELT.
CORNER ELEVENTH AND LIBERTY STREETS.
Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SLATE ROOFS put on by experienced workmen.

CROCERIES, &C.

APRIL 5th.
70 half chests Gunpowder Tea;
38 half chests Imperial Tea;
12 quarter chests Imperial Tea;
186 half chests Hyson Tea;
111 half chests Young Hyson Tea;
84 half chests Japan Tea;
220 half chests Oolong Tea;
75 half chests Souchong Tea;
450 bbls. N. O. Molasses;
90 hhds. N. O. Sugar.
TO ARRIVE THIS DAY,
40 bbls. Illinois Sorghum.
The above, with a full line of COFFEES, TOBACCOS, FISH, &c., for sale Low.
Samuel H. Baird,
112 SECOND AVENUE.

TRY HODGSONS EMBROCATION,
FOR RHEUMATISM.
T. S. HODGSON & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, McKeesport, Pa.

MILLINERY GOODS.

72.
SPRING
Straw Hats,
Gimp Hats,
Hair Hats,
And Bonnets.
NOTIONS!
Kid Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,
Piques, Corsets,
At Lowest
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS CHASING ELSEWHERE.
ROSENBAUM,
Wholesale Rooms, Nos. 72,
DRY GOODS.
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
Nos. 180 and 182
Federal Street, Allegheny.
The People's Store,
55 and 57 FIFTH AVE.,
(Masonic Hall Building),
PITTSBURGH,
ARE NOW SHOWING A COMPLETE LINE OF
DRY AND FANCY GOODS,
At the Lowest Possible Prices.
We invite every Lady to call and examine our Stock of Silks, Velvets, Shawls, Dress Goods, Percales, Piques, Printed Muslins, White Goods, Linen Domestics, Ginghams, Calicoes, Cloths, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Corsets and Small Wares.
We warrant our Goods as represented and sell strictly on the One Price System.
Inspection and comparison of our prices will prove to every customer that One Price is not only the fairest and easiest but the only method by which you can obtain the best value.
ONE PRICE! CASH SALES! SMALL PROFITS!
Campbell, Williamson & Dick,
55 and 57 FIFTH AVENUE,
(MASONIC HALL BUILDING,)
PITTSBURGH.
N. B.—Wholesale Cash Buyers will find it to their interest to give us a call.

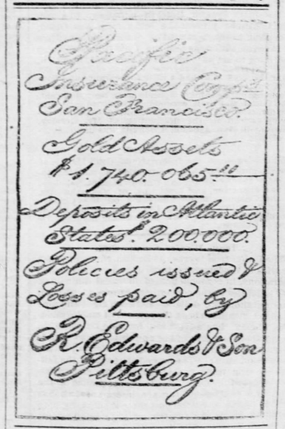
JUST OPENED
BY
HORNE & CO.,
IN
Wholesale Stores,
MARKET STREET,
STRAW GOODS
HATS AND BONNETS,
Fine French Flowers,
PIQUETS, DAISIES,
VIOLETS, PANSIES,
ROSES, BIRDS.
RIBBONS.
A Full Line all Shades and Widths.
Black Gros Grain Ribbons,
AND THE J. H. C. BRAND
BLACK RIBBONS,
Nos. 1½ to 200. Our Own Importation, at Very Low Prices.
HAT AND BONNET FRAMES,
BONNET AND LINING SILKS,
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
SPRING SHADES VELVETS,
BLACK VELVETEEN,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS AND NOTIONS,
OF ALL KINDS.
At Lowest Eastern Prices.
Jos. Horne & Co.

DRESS GOODS,
NEW STYLES,
FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

REMOVED—
PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS.
EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.
Office and Warehouse Removed to their Works, Second Avenue, immediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge.

MILLINERY GOODS.

74.
MILLINERY
Ribbons from No. 1 to 250,
Silks and Satins, all colors,
Artificial Flowers,
Frames, Velvets, &c.
NOTIONS!
Lace Collars,
White Goods,
Hair Coils,
At Lowest Eastern
WILL DO WELL TO EXAMINE OUR
FLEISHMAN
74 and 76 Market Street,
DRY GOODS.
Millinery Goods,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
FLOWERS,
In Roses, Buds, Sprays and Wreaths
STRAW AND GIMP HATS,
BONNETS AND SUNDOWNS.
RIBBONS
Bonnet Ribbons, all widths and colors.
Plain and Fancy Sash Ribbons.
Neck and Bow Ribbons.
A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
VERY CHEAP.
12½c. Linen Shirt Fronts.
75c. Black and Colored Kid Gloves.
$2 00 and $2 50, Spring Shawls.
$1 00 and $1 25, White Gored Skirts.
$1 00, Black and White Balmoral Skirts.
Ladies' and Children's P. K. and Linen Aprons.
LACE GOODS.
Guipure and Bonnet Laces.
Lace Edgings and Insertings.
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings.
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
180 and 182
Federal Street, Allegheny.
NEW GOODS!
A LARGE LINE OF
Spring Dress Goods
CHOICE AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES AS CHEAP AS BEFORE THE WAR.
SPRING SHAWLS,
IN FINE VARIETY.
Black and Brown Velveteens.
We wish also to direct the attention of our Customers and the Trade to the
NOTION DEPARTMENT
of our business. We offer, for the SPRING OF 1871, in addition to our usual Large Stock of
DRY GOODS,
FULL LINES OF
Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets,
Hoop Skirts, Woven Skirts,
Corset Jeans, Needles,
Umbrellas, Sun Umbrellas, Parasols,
Suspenders, Gum Webbing, Towels,
Shirts, Collars, Handkerchiefs,
Skirt Braids, Velvet Ribbons,
Combs, Pins, Hooks and Eyes,
Shoe Laces, Whalebones, Buttons,
Neck Ties and Bows, Paper Collars, Cuffs,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT LOW PRICES. ALSO,
White Goods, Plain Nainsooks,
Striped Nainsooks, Check Nainsooks,
White Piqué, Buff Piqué,
Plain Jaconets,
Tape Checks, Plain Swiss,
Dotted Swiss, Brilliants.
McElroy & Dickson,
54 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.
SILKS, SILKS,
SILKS.
FULL LINES OF BONNET AND PONSON'S CELEBRATED
Black Silks.
Good Medium Black French Silks, from $ to $2 per yard.
Chency Bro.'s American Black Silk, $2 per yard.
Fancy Dress Silks in Stripes, Checks and Plain Colors—a complete assortment.
Japanese Silks, all qualities.
Irish and French Poplins, Mohair Lustres.
Brillianteens, Tamese, Bombazines.
Wool Delaines.
Spring Empress Cloths.
Black Grenadines and Bernani.
All New Designs in Spring Dress Goods.
New Spring Shawls.
Silk Sacques and Basques.
Ladies' Suits.
Nottingham and Tambourned Lace Curtains, Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams.
WITH A FULL LINE OF
Domestic and Housekeeping Goods.
James Caldwell,
118 and 120 Federal Street, Allegheny.


Pacific
Insurance Co.
San Francisco.
Gold Assets
$1,740,065.44
Deposits in Atlantic
States $200,000.
Policies issued &
Losses paid, by
R. Edwards & Son
Pitt

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

FUNDED LOAN OF 1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

79 SMITHFIELD STREET.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

Government Securities AND GOLD,

WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO., LONDON.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, April 21, 1871.

Local monetary affairs are gradually assuming an easier condition. Loan houses are increasing in deposits, and show more disposition to let out money. A good deal of prime paper could be placed with private lenders, if borrowers would submit to their high rates, but they would rather wait until the regular market would afford them sufficient accommodations at bank discount rates. Governmental bonds were slightly below the advanced prices, and the market seemed to halt in sympathy with the decline in gold.

—Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Close'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116⅞	116¼	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
10-40s	109¼	109¼	109¼
Gold	111¼	111¼	111¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

United States 6s of 1881	111½
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅛
United States 5-20s of 1864	113⅛
United States 5-20s of 1865	113⅛
United States 10-40s	109¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	112⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112⅜
Central Pacific Bonds	105½
Central Pacific Railroad	89¾
Currency Pacifics	115½

—The New York Stock market shows little or no abatement in the upward movements. The market is regarded as in a singular condition, and operators in general, if not the cliques, are much befogged as to its future course. Sailors, by reason of certain unfavorable symptoms are slow to form ready conclusions as to the future condition of the weather, and generally predict with reasonable success. So in regard to the future of stocks: although there may be no foreboding of an immediate break, yet it is not to be doubted that the cliques are marketing very heavily, though it is by no means improbable that, under their adroit manoeuvres, stocks will yet attain to higher prices. The interest in Cleveland and Pittsburgh has not abated, but, although it requires continually fresh stimulants to keep it up. In the first place the rumor of a lease to the Pennsylvania Central and a fifty per cent. scrip dividend started it up from 104 to 118, and on information satisfactory to those carrying the stock they unloaded at a good profit, and have not, to any extent, ventured in again. Another report, that the Lake Shore were after a controlling interest, started another sharp upward movement, which has carried the price some ten per cent. higher than before. This last elevation in price is sustained by the additional report that the Baltimore and Ohio Company have actually got a controlling interest in the stock, purchased from the Jay Gould-Fisk party, who have been manipulating Cleveland and Pittsburgh stock all the while, with a view of selling out to the highest bidder. These various rumors lack sufficient confirmation on which to base any definite opinion, and we are content to know seem ignorant of any negotiations looking to such results. The New York *Times* says:

A new chapter in the Erie fraud upon the English stockholders was opened in Wall street this morning. A notice was served by Gould and Fisk, or their Secretary, upon the Farmers' Trust, that the company had issued 20,000 shares new capital made out of convertible bonds. The Farmer's Trust replied that the Secretary was not recognized as a member, and in notice as of this date, that thirty days hence such stock would be issued, and so advised the Stock Exchange. The Governing Committee of the Exchange had a long session on the subject this afternoon. They were strongly inclined to prohibit the stock from the official dealings at the Exchange at once, but on consultation it was determined to suspend final action, as due to a large and influential expression of the Committee and of the Exchange Board on the enormity of the wrong to the English shareholders by seizing their certificates and substituting 20,000 shares of fictitious and fraudulent stock in their place. Within a week or four months before the present notice was served upon the Registrar and the Stock Exchange, and only after the astounding nature of the fraud had been brought out through most reluctant witnesses, connected with the Transfer and Registry Trusts, the stock, before the Master in Equity appointed by the United States Court, and also by the extraordinary card of the receiver, Mr. Barnard, under Judge Barnard's order. The committee could not, of course, accept the notice of the Farmers' Trust as more than the Farmers' Trust as Registrar could so accept it. But if the Erie ring are really anxious, as some people are inclined to suspect, to get rid of their fraud-built stock they will probably find it easy enough to have the Farmers' Trust resign and to have the Transfer Trust step up their office of registrar, without further investigation and exposure, so as to leave them free to issue the stock, as they claim upon the public *ad libitum*, they will probably find themselves mistaken. It is further stated to-day in a telegram from New York that a meeting called by authority of Jay Gould, made a statement to the effect that in consequence of the existence of the receipts of the Erie Railroad had fallen off more than five hundred thousand dollars a month, and the company was on the verge of bankruptcy unless a double personally advanced seven hundred thousand dollars, and took convertible bonds which had been sanctioned by the Board of Directors, and subsequently the stock issued in place of these bonds was regularly sold in the market.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 9 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

April 21, 1871.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	4:30
	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
C. & R.	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
Do. Scrip	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Reading	109	109	109¼	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
Michigan	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
Mich. Cent.	109	109	109	109	109	109
Lake Shore	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
Illinois Cent.	132	132	132	132	132	132
C. & A.	103	103	103	103	103	103
C. & N. W.	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Do. pref.	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½
Rock Island	114	114	114	114	114	114
Pitts. & Ft. W.	97	97	97	97	97	97
Do. pref.	97	97	97	97	97	97
Ft. W. & Chicago	112	112	112	112	112	112
Ohio & Miss.	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Do. pref.	79	79	79	79	79	79
Chic. & Alton	132	132	132	132	132	132
Do. pref.	140	140	140	140	140	140
Terre Haute	30	30	30	30	30	30
Do. pref.	60	60	60	60	60	60
Fort Wayne	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Ohio & Miss.	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Cleve. & Pitts.	89	89	89	89	89	89
Central Pacific	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Union Pacific	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Currency Pacifics	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½	115½

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 9 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, Gold and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Exchange. He buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and deals on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collaterals, and on approved promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, April 21, 1871.

REMARKS.—The weather since our last has been a complete round of sunshine and storm, and cold and wind, but continually dry. Frost has kept aloof, and should he remain away, there is a fair prospect of an average crop of fruit in this region. The markets continue to move along quietly and at unchanged rates, as a general thing. Business, as before reported, is active in all the branches, and is daily increasing. Pittsburgh is looming up as a commercial and manufacturing city, and should her manufacturers and dealers continue in the course they are now pursuing, they will build up an immense trade, which would otherwise go to the seaboard cities. A liberal use of printer's ink, small profits and accommodating terms, will draw the trade here, and keep in after it comes. See columns of the COMMERCIAL for reliable houses, whose aim it is to let the world know who they are, where they are, and what they have to sell.

Below find the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—We are reported sales at $5@6 for choice ₩ bbl. Common $2.50@3 ₩ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of 25 bbls at 7c ₩ lb.

BEANS—Sales of 50 bushels at $2.50 ₩ bushel.

BEESWAX—Sells at 30c ₩ lb.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for strictly prime for table, and we are reported sales at 33@35c ₩ lb for choice; inferior to good, 25@30c ₩ lb; packages, choice ₩ lb; inferior to good.

Boone County—Regular sales at 30@35c ₩ lb.

Extra—We report the market quiet, with regular sales of small tubs at $1 50@2 ₩ dozen.

Roll—Market firm; sales at 20@23c ₩ lb.

Tubs, Firkins and Kegs—Market firm; sales at 20@23c ₩ lb.

BARREL POWDER—Sells at $5 25 cash, $5 50 6 months, $5 75 1-3 cans, $6 50 1-3 cans, $7 ₩ keg.

BROOMS—We are reported sales at $1 75@2 each.

BROOM CORN—We are reported at 4@5c ₩ lb for improved demand, and a fair trade at the following quotations: Fine Shoulder at 4½@5c; Good Cured Shoulders 3½@4½c; Carelessed do. 3@3½c; Hurried Sides, 2½@3c; Short Cured Hurried Heads, 1½@2½c; Long Cured Hurried Heads 2@3c; Carelessed do. 1@2c; Dried Reef Heads 3½@4c; Dried Reef, prime kettle rendered in Barrels, 5½@6c; Buckets, 6c; Kegs, 5½@6c; Country Lard in Bbls, New York 10@10½c.

CORDAGE—We are reported sales at 10@11c for Manilla and 8@9c for Pittsburgh.

CORN MEAL—The market is inactive, and we quote at $1 25@1 30 ₩ bushel.

CRACKERS—We are reported at 9@10c ₩ lb.

CHEESE—Sells at 15@16c ₩ lb.

PRICE CURRENT—The market is firm, owing for the light supply. We quote N. Y. Goshen at 18@19c ₩ lb; Ohio Factory 16@17c; Western Reserve 15½@16c ₩ lb.

CARBON OIL—Sales standard brands at 31@32c.

CANDLES—Sells at 10c; Star, full weight, 19c; short weight 18c; stearine 19½c ₩ lb.

COAL—We are reported sales anthracite by the car load at $10@10 50 ₩ ton.

CEMENT—Louisville Hydraulic $2@2 50 ₩ bbl. Beesen's Phoenix Hydraulic, $2 50@3 25 ₩ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—We are reported sales as follows: Peaches, quarters ₩ bushel, halves 12@14c; mixed lots 10½@11c. Apples, quarters 5@5½ ₩ lb. These are for a good article.

EGGS—There is a better demand, and the supply has fallen off. We quote strictly fresh at 14@16c, with an upward tendency.

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a fair demand. We quote currants at 11@12c ₩ lb; Prunes 11½@12c; New Orleans sugars 12c; layer raisins $3 25 ₩ box.

FEATHERS—Sales live geese feathers, No. 1, 80c ₩ lb to the trade.

FLOUR—The receipts for the past forty-eight hours have been 1,001 bbls and 1,000 sacks, neither of which found sale to mills and stores, neither of which are disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales. We quote the following mill and store rates: National mill, (white wheat) in barrels, $8; in sacks, $7 50; Pan Handle, (Southern and Western) in barrels $7 40; in sacks $7 10; Morning Glory, in barrels $7 00; in sacks $6 90; Palmetto, in barrels $7 00; in sacks $6 90. We advise care for standard Western brands were as follows: Choice to spring $7 00; choice Minnesota $7 25; choice winter $7 00 ₩ bbl; sacks $6 75; fancy do. $7 25.

FLATBOATS—25 by 165, held $1,000 ₩ pair.

GRAIN—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours foot up as follows:

	Sacks.		Sacks.
Oats	1,300	Rye	170
Barley	1,169	Wheat	1,162
Corn	1,920		
Total	5,078		

Wheat, on account of the heavy arrivals, has declined ¾ ₩ bushel. We quote white, $1 45@1 50@1 55 ₩ bushel. Corn ruled steady, being the principal operators. Oats are steady but the prices remain unchanged. Rye and barley dull; sales on wharf and from depot at 55@56c; store 59@60c ₩ bushel. Corn is devoid of animation; buyers are not in the market, and holders are not disposed to let go their stocks. Receipts were 4 cars; 2 cars shelled, 20c—some lots being held at 72c. Rye, market firm but not active; the current rates were $1 00@1 05 in bulk for large lots; small lots entirely too unsettled to quote correctly, so we omit them.

GROCERIES—Prices remain unchanged, with an active trade in demand. We quote as follows:

Raw Sugars—New Orleans—Choice 11¼c; prime 10¾c; fair 10½c; low grade 10c. Porto Rico—Choice to prime 11c; good 10½c.

Refined Sugars—Are in good demand and very firm at the following quotations: Crushed, 14½c; B 13½c; extra C 12½c; C yellow 12@12½c; Demerara, 18@18½c.

Syrups—Sugar House Molasses—Fair to prime 50c; choice 72c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 28c; Cassia 20c.

Rice—Firm and higher; sales choice Carolina at 9½@9¾c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

Coffee—Rio—Ordinary to prime 18½c; good 16½ @17c; fair 15½@15¾c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades Young Hyson and Gunpowder fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair 90c. Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

HAY—Sales from wagon, at $14@15 00 ₩ ton, on wharf, $14@16 00.

HOPS—New crop 22@25c ₩ lb. Supply light.

HIDES—Green salted hides (all weights) fetch 14¾ @14¾c; green salted kips (15@30 lbs) 14@14½c; green salted calf (4@15 lbs) 16@17c; dry flint 20@23c.

FURS—Quiet at regular sales at 3@35c ₩ lb.

HOMINY—Sales at $3@3 50 ₩ barrel.

LIME—Sales are reported at $2 25 ₩ bbl for Cleveland White, and $1 75 for Common.

LARD OIL—Pittsburgh No 1 $1 00@1 05; No 2 85c sale; Chicago and Cincinnati, winter-strained, $1 10 ₩ gallon.

LUMBER—We quote sawed lumber, pine, in wagon lots, $20@25 ₩ M; do, at yards $25@30; scantling in ₩ cubic foot; hemlock timber, 3c@3½ ₩ cubic foot; shingles, $4 25@5 50 ₩ M.

PEACHES—Sales dried peach blows from store at $1 25 ₩ bushel, and on track at 1 15; Jersey sweets from at $1 75.

PAPER—Market is steady at the following quotations: Printing, rag, 13@14c ₩ lb; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 11@12c; do straw, 8@9c; Sugar, wrapping, manilla, 12@13c.

PEANUTS—New Tennessee sell readily at 6@6½c. Fed—We are reported sales at $1 75 ₩ bush.

RYE FLOUR—Light demand. We quote at $6 50 ₩ bbl.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales ½ ₩ cans $1 50; ¼ ₩ $2 00; 1 ₩ $6 00 ₩ doz.

RAGS—Regular sales at 4@4½c ₩ lb.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₩ lb.

SALT—Sales at Conemaugh at $1 65.

SEEDS—Clovereed $6 25@7 25 ₩ bushel; timothy $6 50@6 75; flaxseed $2 25.

SADDLES—Sales at $6 50 per half gross.

SOAP—Colgate's sterling soap, $9 25 ₩ box; Rathbone, Sard & Co.'s Oakley, $9 25; Babbitt's all descriptions, olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c ₩ lb.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 3½c ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales at 9 @9½c; country 7@7½c.

TOBACCO—Dull sale at 8@12c ₩ pound.

WOODENWARE—Pails, 2 hoop, $2 38; 3 hoop, $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 3 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 3 hoops, $8 00. Washboards $2 25.

WILLOWS—Sales of Kentucky willows at 10c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Market ruled steady at 92c for 90 per cent. proof rectified $1 05; rye and corn $1 05@1 10 ₩ gal; old Monongahela whisky $1 20 ₩ gal, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 22, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market was dull, and prices for all deliveries unsatisfactory, dealers being wide apart in their views. However, this is not to be wondered at, as it has been the situation for some time. The important inquiry now is—when will there be an improvement in oil?

CRUDE.

The market remains as last reported, and is nominally as follows: Spot, 10¼c; April 10¼@10⅜c; sellers' option till July, 10¾@10¾c; buyers' option till July, 10¾c; sellers' option all year, 10¾c; buyers' option all year 12½c. No transactions reported.

REFINED.

There is nothing doing worthy of note; sales 1,000 bbls P. O. R., on cars, at works, at 20½c. We quote nominally as follows: April 20½c bid, 22½c asked; June and July, 24c; June, 23¾c; July, 24; buyers' option all year, 25¼c. Lines: May, 23¾c; June, 23¾c; July, 24¼c—equal to 23¾c all round.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITTSVILLE, April 21.—The oil market is very: The market was firmer throughout the day upon both sections of the road, though no important advance in prices. We report the following:

SALES.

6,000 bbls upper road	$3 90
1,000 bbls lower road	3 90
500 bbls lower road	3 90
2,000 bbls lower road, S. O., first 6 months	3 92½
2,000 bbls lower road	3 90
9,000 bbls at our OIL CITY	3 90

Another well was struck, on Church Run yesterday, adjoining the Dudrem's farm, estimated last night at fifty barrels.

NEW YORK, April 21, closing on the 20th.—Crude—large sales having been made from time to time to get at particulars. The sales reach 40,000 bbls, largely bulk lots for forward delivery. The prices realized were 10¼@10⅜c; seven-eighths of a fraction. Refine was nominated to; large parcels were placed, the largest part for export. Refined—The market opening weak at 22½@22¾c for spot delivery; sales 5,000 bbls for short delivery at 22½c; 5,000 bbls do at 23c; 10 bbls for June and July, 24c; 5,000 bbls for July and sellers option first half July at 24@24½c; 2,500 sellers' option May 20th to 31st, 23½c; 2,500 sellers' option the last night at 23½c. Philadelphia—the market showed no decided change, with demand fair. Crude—Sales at 10¼c; 5,000 bbls at 10⅜c; 5,000 do at 22½c; 2,000 for last half of May at 23@23½c; 2,000 cash May, June and July at 23½c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—Market dull; 47 gravity on lower creek held at $3 90; at Oil City $4 10.

TITUSVILLE, April 21.—Market quiet at $3 85 on upper lines, $3 90 on lower.

RIDGEVILLE, April 21.—Market quiet and inactive at $3 90@4 00 on upper lines, $3 90 on lower lines.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—Market weak; S. W. 22@23c; April 22½c; May 23½c; June 23½c; July 24¼c; crude 10¼c; refined 22½c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 21.—Market quiet and nothing doing. We quote at 10¼@10¾ 90.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 21.—Market quiet, dull and prices unchanged. We quote at 10¼@10¾c.

TIONESTA, April 21.—Market quiet at $3 90@4 00.

OIL CITY, April 21.—Market dull; lower creek $3 90 to $4 00; upper creek $4 10@4 20.

PLEASANTVILLE, April 21.—Market quiet and dull at $3 80@3 90.

TITUSVILLE, April 21.—Market quiet and dull; $3 90 offered freely for regardless.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Market dull and if anything weaker; crude nominally 13c; refined 23¼c.

TITUSVILLE, April 21.—Market quiet and inactive. Exact figure prices.

FARREN'S LANDING, April 21.—Market very quiet; holders firm; quote sales at $4 05.

SHELDON'S LANDING, April 21.—The well on the Robinson farm is reported doing 250 bbls ₩ day.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—Market 23½c; March 24½c; April 25c; May 25c; June first half 25½c; bid; June last half 25¾c bid; May to August 24c asked. No sales reported.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.	Bbls.
Star Refinery	1,000	Spray Oil Works
A. W. Crawford & Co	800	Vesta Oil Works
McCutcheon, Faber & Co	800	Tuscarora Oil Works
Empire Refinery	600	Petrolite Oil Works
Fisher Refinery	400	Cochran Yard, Creek
Bissell Oil Works	400	
Total	4,700	

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

B. R. & Co to Star Refinery, 161 barrels.
I. Halper to Spray Oil Works, 634 barrels.
I. Halper to A. H. Crawford, 80 bbls.
H. McKelvy to Vesta Oil Works, 600 barrels.
Bates & Co to Macungie, Fisher & Co, 400 barrels.
P. Hutchinson to Tarentum Oil Works, 90 barrels.
Wm Stewart to Forest Oil Works, 930 barrels.
Duncan & Young to Petrolite Oil Works, 264 barrels.
O. C. Ayer to Star Refinery, 161 barrels.
McCLEAVE & Co—Fisher Ref., 400 bbls.
Tack & Son to Citizens Refinery, 400 bbls.
Total, 5,500 barrels.

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Union Refining & Storing Co, 297 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Total, 5bbls..... 297

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R

Forsyth Fisc, 393 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Union Refining Co, 8,209 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew & Co, 104 barrels crude to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Total 600 barrels for the day, bbls..... 601
Total shipments crude for the day, bbls..... 194
Total shipments, bbls..... 507

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, April 21, 1871.

The arrivals of cattle still continue light. No changes in the market since yesterday's report. Prices are fully ⅛c better than last week, with a better feeling prevailing and most all the cattle in the yards sold. The following are the quotations [Reported by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:]

Alcohol	₩	Magnesia Sul	₩
Acetic	₩	Caustic	₩
Alum	₩	Mercury S P	₩
Oxalic	₩	Morphine	₩
Arsenic	₩	Nitric Acid	₩
Alcohol, gall	1 95@2 20	Oil	
Bark		Bergamot	₩
Cape	₩	Castor	₩
Sassafras	₩	Cassia	₩
Am. Carb	₩	Cloves	₩
Bals		Cod	
Annetta	₩	Cod liver gal	2 50
Copaiba	₩	Croton	₩
Soda	₩	Linseed gall	1 05
Red Cop	₩	Lemon	₩
Bal Tolu	₩	Olive gall	2 25
Bark		quarts doz	4 00
Cassia	54	Origan	₩
Cinch'd	1 60@1 65	Origan	₩
" Cus	1 65@1 70	Peppermint	₩
" Cus	1 75@1 80	Rosemary	₩
Elm	₩	Sassafras	₩
American	1 50	Sperm gall	2 50
Last Ind	1 75	Tanners gall	1 00
German	1 ₩	Whale gall	1 90
Blue Mass	₩	Opium	₩
Blue Vit	1 15@1	Opium Tr	₩
Brim Am	1 ₩	Quinine	4 50
Brims roll	₩	Rosin	₩
Brim Eng	₩	Saltpetre	₩
Calomel	₩	Shellac	₩
Camphor	₩	Shellac Bl	₩
Camp ref	₩	Putty	₩
Canthar	₩	Soda sulp	₩
Cayenne	₩	Strych	₩
Roman		Sulphur	₩
Chlorid Ca	1 35	Gentian	₩
Cloves	₩	Ginger R	₩
Cochineal	1 ₩	Ginger J	₩
Con pw cane	5 75	Ipecac pow	₩
Copperas	₩	Licorice R	₩
Cream Tar	₩	Licorice P	₩
Cubebs	₩	Nux Vom	₩
Cudbear	₩	Nux Vom	₩
Dextrine	₩	Opium	₩
Epsom Salts	₩	Valer Rt	₩
Ergot	₩	Sarsap	₩
Ext Logw	₩	Sal Ammo	₩
" Fus	₩	Saltpetre	₩
" Italian	₩	Sulphur	₩
" Log	₩	Sulphur Fl	₩
Fustic chi	₩	Canary	₩
Galls Alep	₩	Caraway	₩
" Ch	₩	Cardamon	₩
Arabic No 1	₩	Coriander	₩
" No 2	₩	Senna Al	₩
" Sifted	₩	" Et In	₩
Myrrh Tr	₩	Soda	₩
Opium	₩	Hi Carb	₩
Trag's ats	₩	Hi Carb	₩
Trag's flks	₩	Cast sh	₩
Hoffm's A	₩	Cast sh	₩
Hoffm's B	₩	Turp bbl	₩
Span Cl	1 50	Turp gall	₩
Indigo	₩	Vitriol Blue	₩
Iodine Cr	₩	Copal	1 50
Iodoform	₩	Damar	1 00
Lupulin	₩	Damar gall	2 25
Mace	1 60	Ven Red	₩
Madder	19		

MERCHANT BAR AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, April 21, 1871.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders..... ⅓c rates. Discount off standard list.

Carriage and tire bolts, full square neck..... 60 and 10 net

forged nuts..... 60 and 10 net

Plow bolts..... 30 and 5

Machine and square head bolts..... 40 and 10

Coach and lag screws, by the 100..... 50

Square and hexagon nuts and washers..5 c ₩ lb off

NET PRICES.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam., 4½c; ¾ and ⅞ in. diam., 4½c; ⅝ in. diam., 4½c ₩ lb.

Skein bolts, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, ⅝ in. diam., 5c; ¾ in. diam., 4½c; ⅞ in. diam., 4½c ₩ lb extra, when less than 1 keg of each size ordered.

Coach and lag screws, in bulk, in lots of one keg or more, 1 cent. ₩ lb, over above.

Screw Blank and Eye hooks, ⅜ to 1 in. diam. 10c; ⅝ in. diam. 11c; ¾ in. diam. 12c ₩ lb net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14 to 26 in. long, 5c; 9, 10 and 12 in. long, 8½c ₩ lb net.

Strap and T hinges..... 30 ₩ cent off.

Screw hitching rings..... $7 50 ₩ 100 net.

Duck nest fingere irons..... $13 50 ₩ doz.

Cast iron washers..... 3½c ₩ lb.

Bridge and rod bolts—

1 to 2¼ in. diam. over 6 feet long..... ₩ lb. 4½c

1 to 2¼ in. diam. from 3 to 6 feet long..... 5c

1 to 2¼ in. diam. from 1¾ to 4 feet long.. 5½c

⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam. over 4 feet long.. 6c

⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam., from 1¾ to 4 feet long..... 6½c

WAGON HARDWARE.

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 inch, 85c net ₩ set of bolts.

5c ₩ set for each additional inch over 14 inch. All sizes and lengths made.

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ⅜ at screw end..... 40c ₩ set of 8 bolts

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 in. long by 7-16 at screw ends..... 40c ₩ set of 8 bolts

Wagon box rods, narrow track, each..... 16c

Wagon box rods, wide track, each..... 16c

Single tree irons, 2 in. wide, ₩ set..... 45c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 2½ inch wide, ₩ set. 45c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ₩ set. 55c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ₩ set. 65c

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ₩ set. 85c

Wagon Brake Ratchets, each..... 13½c

Wagon Hammer Straps, each..... 12c

Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets and hammer straps, in lots of 50 ass't, 10 ₩ cent. off.

Wagon box staples, 1¾ to 2¾ inch ₩ 1,000 net..... $14 net.

Neck yoke eyes, each..... 5 net.

King bolts, ⅝, 1, 1⅛ and 1¼ inch in diameter, ₩ lb..... 4½

Wagon rivets, extra large and oval head, ⅜ inch diameter, all lengths, ₩ lb..... 21

Tire steel, 1 inch and under, 1¼ to 1¾, 2 and 2¼ inch wide, 3c ₩ lb over same size of band iron, net.

IRON MARKET.

IRONTON.

April 19.—Pig iron remains about as at our last report. As will be seen by reports from other places, the demand for iron in this section is growing scarce and the demand is good.

We quote as before:

Foundry hot blast No 1..... $34 00@36 00

Foundry hot blast No 2..... 32 00@34 00

Mill hot blast..... 32 00@34 00

Cold blast, carwheel..... 36 00@40 00

Bituminous Belfont..... 32 00@35 00

Bituminous Ashland..... 32 00@35 00

It is rumored that a large rolling mill will be erected at Ashland in connection with another furnace this season.

Improvements of an important nature will develop in Ironton this summer—of which, more hereafter.

Monitor starts off splendidly. The buildings recently burned have been replaced by new ones.

Lawrence moves gallantly, and a big yield is expected.

An account of a heavy loss of wood by fire belonging to Grant Furnace, will be found elsewhere.

Our mail works have more orders than can be filled.

Lawrence is still running double turn on hoop.

The Ironton is also on, night and day.

Mr. F. D. Gordon pronounces the iron-steel, made by the Ironton for bodies, heads and flanges, to be of very superior quality, strong and capable of bending cold without injury or weakening.—*Journal.*

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, April 21, 1871.

IRON.

Common bar sizes	3½@4
Horse shoe	5 @5½
Heavy band	4½@5
Hoop and light band	4½@5½
Round and square	4½@4½
Oval	4 @4¼
Half oval and half round	4 @4¼
Boiler iron	5½@6
Tank iron	6 @6½

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ₩ lb extra.

Flat rails punched and countersunk	4 @4½
T. rail, 12, 16, 20, 28 and 40 lbs to the yard	4 @5
Nail rods	5½@6
Coal screen iron	5½@6½

	American.	Charcl.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 16 to 17	5	6½	8¼
" " 18 to 24	5½	7	9¼
" " 25 to 26	6¾	7¾	9¾
" " 27	6	7¾	9¾

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ₩ lb extra.

NAILS.

10d to 6d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$4 50
8d and 9d " " "	4 75
6d and 7d " " "	5 00
4d and 5d " " "	5 25
3d " "	6 00
2d " "	7 00
3d fine "	7 25
2d fine "	8 25
½ Rising "	8 00
Clinch "	6 25
Cut Brads	6 75
Cut Boat Spikes	5 25

Barrel Nails—¾ in. @ 60; 1 in. @ $7 50; 1¼ in. @ $7 00; 1½ in. @ $6 50; 1¾ in. @$6; 2 in. @$5 75.

Tobacco Nails—50c above common.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to 40d.

Finishing Nails—1¼, $9 00; 1, $10 00.

ABATEMENT.

Nails—$4 50 rates, 60 days, or ½ and 2 per cent. off for cash in 10 days from date of bills.

Iron—$3 50 rates, 60 days, 2 per cent. off for cash.

TERMS.

Note or acceptance at sixty days, with current rates of exchange on New York, or a discount of 2 ₩ cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Drafts to be made in New York exchange, United States Treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less than $50.

LUMBER AFLOAT.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, April 21, 1871.

Owing to the stage of water the supply is light. We quote as follows

Sawed lumber, pine, in water, ₩ M feet..... $20@22

Square timber, pine, in water, ₩ cubic foot..... 10@11c

Hemlock timber, in water, ₩ cubic foot..... 5@6c

Shingles, in water ₩ M..... $4 50@5 50

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111⅛@111¼.

NEW YORK, April 21—P. M.

MONEY.

Money was quite active this morning at 7 per cent., but after two o'clock was extremely easy at 6; some unemployed balances were lent as low as 3.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange 10⅜.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 111⅛, declined to 110⅞, advancing again to and closing at 111@111¼. Loans were made at 6 per cent. for carrying and 1@3 for borrowing. Clearances about $49,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments firm and yesterday's advance well sustained; market closed firm:

Coupon 6s, 1881	116¾	Coupon 5-20s, 1867	113¾
5-20s, 1862	113⅛	5-20s, 1868	113⅛

THE VERY LATEST.

CIVIL WAR.

A NEW REVOLUTION.

Central Committee Arrested by the Commune.

A Complete State of Anarchy.

No Change in the Military Situation.

Yet Another Revolution—The Central Committee Arrested by the Commune—The National Guards Threaten to Arrest the Commune—Complete Anarchy.

(Special to the World.)

PARIS, April 21.—Another revolution is imminent. The Commune has arrested the Central Committee, accusing the members of negotiating with President Theirs to betray Paris. The National Guards are indignant, and threaten to arrest the Commune unless the Committee are released. Complete anarchy reigns.

Manifesto *from the* Commune—Fighting Wednesday—Circular from Thiers.

PARIS, April 21.—The Commune has framed a manifesto saying that Paris is once more laboring and suffering for the regeneration of France. It demands local autonomy and encouragement of producers. The latter will receive their instruments to labor. The Commune will not disarm. It will not consent to any compromise with the Versailles government as impossible, and closes with an appeal to France to disarm the troops now threatening the capital.

VERSAILLES, April 20.—President Thiers, in a circular to the Prefects of the departments, announcing the capture of Asnieres, declares that the end of criminal resistance to the government is approaching.

At half-past two o'clock Wednesday there was an engagement along the whole line. A dispatch dated 5:30 P. M. Wednesday, says that Forts Valerien and Courbevoie are shelling Paris frightfully. The Arc du Triomphe has fallen, and the Avenue des Ternes is visited by a shower of shells. Forty civilians have been killed.

The *Gazette* says it must confess that the insurgent defense shows system, intelligence and daring.

Cholera Expected—Nationals Despirited and Disgusted—Awful Slaughter.

NEW YORK, April 21.—A Paris special says: *Le Bien Republique* and *L'Opinion Nationale* still appear, notwithstanding the orders for their suppression, and sell freely.

The transports are being strengthened. The cholera is anticipated. Numerous deaths are occurring from kindred diseases.

A Versailles dispatch says: Fort Valerien, after a long silence, resumed the bombardment of Porte Maillot.

The insurgents are bombarding Sevres from the new naval battery, erected at Point du Jour. The Government is unable to reply.

Another dispatch from Paris says that the taking of cisterns was accomplished without resistance. The troops of the line commenting friendship and fraternization, thus passed the outposts of the Commune without difficulty. A number of buildings at Asnieres were destroyed.

The Communists are building barricades in the Rue Rivoli and many other streets.

General Dombrowski claims a victory, but the Nationals are returning dispirited and disgusted. There has been awful slaughter.

Dombrowski complains of the inefficiency of his officers.

The American mitrailleuses have been moved to the front.

Dombrowski states that he is waiting for the cooperation of the gunboats, which will be ready in a few days.

The Communists are mining a house held by the Versailles troops in Asnieres.

A Versailles correspondent confirms the reported destruction of the Arc de Triomphe, but is doubtful whether it was destroyed by the fire of the Assemblist batteries or blown up by a mine.

Gen. Ducrot is marching with 4,000 men to reinforce the Versailles troops at Asnieres.

Government Troops Preparing for a Sortie.

PARIS, April 21.—General Okotauritz has been wounded. The Versailles army have thrown up intrenchments on the left bank of the Seine, and are now concentrating at Puteaux and Courbevoie, with the apparent intention of making a sortie against Levalois and Villiers.

A General Degraded for Kindness to His Troops.

PARIS April 21.—General Gerst has been degraded and imprisoned for refusing to make a famished battalion march.

Prussians to Leave the Forts—Joint Attack on the Rebels.

ST. DENIS, April 21.—There are symptoms of the Prussians leaving the forts, which will be given to the regular government. The Prussians will retire to Rheems.

General Canrobert has visited Thiers. Seven thousand Swiss have reached Versailles from Switzerland, and 22,000 are ready to leave the same quarter for Versailles. There is to be a meeting of generals to arrange a joint attack on the insurgents. A flanking battery has been constructed on the Seine.

CONNECTICUT

Meeting of the Canvassers—English's Vote 47,492—Jewell's 47,450—Scattering 17—Some Mistakes Which May Give the Office to Jewell.

HARTFORD, April 21.—The canvassers who met to-day to officially canvass the returns of the vote for Governor and other State officers, will report the following figures to the Legislature: Jas. E. English, 47,492; Marshall Jewell, 47,450; scattering, 17. This gives English a majority of 25. There was a manifest error in giving English two too many in Summers, which, if the mistake is corrected, will reduce the total to 47,490. There are disagreeing returns from Cheshire, where a full investigation will no doubt add 23 to Jewell's vote, making his total 47,473, which, with 17 scattering, would make the vote the same as English. Of the scattering three, and possibly six, votes will be counted by the Legislature for English. There is a statement, however, from the New Haven *Moderator*, of a probable mistake in the Fourth ward coming, giving one hundred too many for English, and from Enfield, twenty-four too many for English. These statements will go to the Legislature, and if the mistake is shown there as claimed, Jewell will be declared Governor by about 80 majority on joint ballot. Of the State officers, Morris Tyler, Republican, is elected Lieutenant Governor by a majority of 192; David P. Nicholls, Republican, Treasurer, by 256 majority. Owing to the informality in returns and incorrectly spelled ballots, the canvassers cannot declare that any one has a majority for Secretary of State or Comptroller. The Legislature will, however, elect Hiram Appleman Secretary of State, and James W. Manning Comptroller, both Republicans. The vote manifestly indicates that Jewell would give Appleman 161 majority, and Manning 250.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The distillers' convention at Chicago adjourned yesterday, to meet in Cincinnati May 30.

James Holleham, coal dealer, was drowned in the canal near Ottawa, Ill., yesterday.

Boyer, a half breed, was hung at Cheyenne, Wyoming, yesterday, for murder. On the scaffold he said: "Look at me. I no cry—I no woman. I man—I brave." He also said he loved the Great Spirit, and was going to see Him.

William H. Smith, a well known actor, died in St. Louis yesterday.

Hannah Perry, of New York, has sued Henry Middlemas, of California, for breach of promise; damages $25,000.

In the libel case of Robert Fox, proprietor of the *American Theatre, Philadelphia*, against John Taggart & Son, of the *Sunday Times*, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentence was deferred.

In the case of Crawford Black, on trial for the homicide of W. W. McKaig, Jr., at Cumberland, Md., October last, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, on the ground that the shooting was done in self-defense.

A St. Louis dispatch says: A train of eleven of Strut's palace stock cars were loaded here to-day with 176 steers, and left *via* the Indianapolis, Bellefontaine and Pennsylvania Central Railroads, direct for the Commissioner of Public Health, New York. This is the first full train of these cars ever loaded, and the event is regarded by railroad stock men as very interesting.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

CHANGE OF GAUGE.

LOUISVILLE, April 21.—A change of gauge on the Cincinnati, Louisville and Lexington Railroad, will be made immediately from four and a half to five feet, to correspond with the gauge of its Northern connections. This makes the Louisville and Southern lines from Nashville to Cincinnati instead of Cincinnati. When the Newport bridge is completed through cars will run from, *via* the short line, to New York and all points east.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 21.—River ten and one-half feet. Arrived—Mary E. Poe, Pittsburgh. Departed—America, Nashville; Anna, St. Louis; Glasgow, Arkansas river. Weather cool and cloudy this afternoon.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 21.—The river is fast approaching the low water mark. With three feet in the canal and five feet in the canal. Cloudy; weather cold and mercury 60 degrees. Local packets advertised to leave to-morrow—Leclaire, Tennessee river; P. W. Sheldon, New Orleans; the Tom Reese with three barges passed down for the Tennessee river.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—Arrived—Mary McDonald, Omaha; Katie Konnet, Ironsides and Exchange, Pittsburgh; City of Quincy, St. Paul; Keitzer, Olive Branch and Henry Ames, New Orleans; Colorado, Vicksburg; Book, Keokuk; Hamburg, Illinois river; Illinois, Peoria. Departed—Davenport, St. Paul; Belle of Memphis and Ironsides, Cairo. River still falling. Weather cloudy and cold.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, April 21.—Weather cloudy and cool; mercury 50. River falling. Port list: Collier and barges, S P. M.; Arkansas Belle, Cairo packet, 8 A. M.; Fayette, Henderson and return. Down—Mary Ament, Cannelton packet, 9 A. M.; Virginia, 6 P. M.; Rose Hite, Louisville packet, 4 P. M.; Charner, Cincinnati packet, 6 P. M.; Palestine, Louisville packet, 6 P. M.; Nick Longworth, Louisville to New Orleans, 7 P. M. Business very dull. Wind from the north.

Cairo.

CAIRO, April 21.—Port list: Idlewild, Nashville packet, 9 P. M.; Kate Robinson, St. Louis to Cincinnati, 11 A. M.; John Gilmore, Cairo to St. Louis, 8 A. M.; Belle Lee, New Orleans to St. Louis, 10 A. M.; Captain City, Louisville to St. Louis, 11 A. M.; City of Allen, Nashville packet, 10 A. M.; Vicksburg, Nashville packet, 2 P. M.; Minnesota, Memphis to Orleans, 5 P. M. River fell sixteen inches. Cloudy and cool; mercury 50.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.—Arrived yesterday—Bismarck, St. Louis; Mary Houston, Louisville; Mollie Stark, Cincinnati. Departed—Golconda, Cincinnati; Alton, St. Louis. Arrived to-day—St. Marys, Cincinnati. Departed—Kate Kinney, Cincinnati; Louisville. The country between Bonnet Carre crevasse and Lake Pontchartrain is overflowed, and twelve miles of the Jackson Railroad is flooded. The passengers, mails, &c., by that road are coming in boats from the Pass Manchac.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, April 21.—Down—R. E. Lee, Pargoud, and Belle St. Louis. Warm and clear. River rising slowly.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 21.—Cloudy; mercury 68. River stationary; wind northwest. Departed—Julia, St. Louis; Richmond, New Orleans; Cleburne, Arkansas river; Shannon, Cincinnati; Pink Varnle and Barryville, White river.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21.—Sugar—demand fair; prime 10 @10½c. Molasses in good demand; plantation rebolled 60@65c. Coffee inactive and nominally 19@20c.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Great Tea House.—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Books, James B. Dodge.
Floral Oil—Charles Abel & Co.
Fort Yama Tea Importing Company.
Watches and Jewelry—S. M. Orr.
Land for Sale—A. M. Kirkpatrick.
Girls Wanted—No. 1 Sixth street.
Consolidated Notice—Bethel, Sloan & Co.
Boarding—G. S. Bates.
Boarding 102 Fourth avenue.
Stock Sales—A. McIlwaine.
American Watches—Moynan & Siedle.
Wanted to Exchange—117 Federal st., Allegheny.
Saw Filers Wanted—G. W. Jaquette.
Meeting—Ewalt Street M. E. Church.
Copartnership Notice—Rosenbaum, Fleishman & Co.
Plymouth Congregational Church—Rev. E. Y. Garrette.
First Methodist Church—Rev. I. W. McKeever.
Universalist Church—Rev. W. N. Van De Mark.
Flour, Teas and Coffees—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Wood Sawing Machines—John Bigger & Son.
Organs—S. Hamilton & Co.
Raising Sun Stone Pulp.
Looking Glasses, &c.—Reed, Murray & Fawcett.
Pianos and Organs—S. Hamilton & Co.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Black Crook, April 24.
Academy of Music—Comedy Combination, April 24.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Gaiete Comique Troupe of Specialties.
Fair—Railroad Hall, Allegheny.
City Hall—St. Peter's Church Fair.
Masonic Hall—Prof. J. M. Macallister.
Wood Sewing Machines—116 Market street.
Pianos and Organs—S. Hamilton & Co.
Lot for Sale—H. Love.
Steel Works at Auction—A. McIlwaine.
At James Hotel—Edward Lanahan.
Pianos and Organs—Meller & Hoene.
Broadway Stables—Hall & Speer.
Pianos—S. Hamilton & Co.
Spring Hats—Opera Hat House.
Hat of the Period—Opera Hat House.
Gents' Hats—Opera Hat House.
Tobaccos and Cigars—Sam. Fullerton.
Carved Brackets—Boyd, Murray & Fawcett.
Hat of the Period—Opera Hat House.
Hufford Table Ranges—Opera Hat House.
Oil Paintings—Boyd, Murray & Fawcett.
Academy of Music—Jane Coombs.
Pocket Hats—Opera Hat House.
Floor Oil Cloths—Jenkins & Bro.
Photographs—Boyd, Murray & Fawcett.
Academy of Music—Jane Coombs.
Gray Cloth Hats—Opera Hat House.
Hat of the Period—Opera Hat House.
Academy of Music—Jane Coombs.
Blue Cloth Hats—Opera Hat House.
Silk Hats—Ramsey Hat House.
Academy of Music—Jane Coombs.
Auction Sale of Books—Barr & Pitcock.
Millinery Goods—I. Rosenbaum & Co.
Hat of the Period—Opera Hat House.
Academy of Music—Miss Jane Coombs.
Drug and Merchandise Brokers—J. J. Bender & Co.
Property for Sale—Jacob Morgan.
Steam Pumps for Sale—Atwood & McMaffray.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Coatesville Cement—Laing & McKelvy.
Boot and Shoe House—J. H. Rorland.
Ballard's Elder and File Blocks—Myers, Schoyer & Co.
Lace Curtains and Shades—E. Edmundson & Son.
Axes, Saws and Shovels—Holland, Lippincott, Barkwell & Co.
Jersey Side Tobacco—Werman & Ben.
Mineral Waters, &c.—Simon Johnston.
Asthma Remedy—James Whitcomb.
Carriages—C. West & Co.
Commission Merchant—R. W. McConnell.
Felt—Boiler Belting Works, 46 Courtland street, New York.
Rheumatic Remedy—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Dooley's Yeast Powder—Dooley & Brother.
Doors and Sash—Mellon Brothers.
For Rheumatism—Hodgson's Embrocation
Hardware—Lane Bros.
Boots and Shoes—F. A. Konold & Co.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.

List of Unmailable Letters, April 21, 1871.

Coleman, Thos. J., New York.....3
Holmes, James, Pittsburgh, Pa.....2
Patten, Dr. E. J., Brownsville, Pa.....3

CITY MATTERS.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record since our last report, in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county:

James Jenkins to Edwin Leadfester, February 17, 1871; 4 acres and 34 perches of land, in Penn township, with buildings.....$1,000

Joseph Scriffer to Joseph L. Summers, June 25, 1870; lot No. 28 in Joseph Scriffer's plan of lots, McClure township.....$400

Edward Davis et al. to Bernard Ortle, March 18, 1871; lot by old Frankstown road, Pittsburgh street, borough of East Birmingham, with buildings.....$900

Peter Hoover to Frederick Lister, January 19, 1871; 30 acres of land in Robinson township, with buildings.....$300

Edward Davidson to Jacob Park, April 18, 1871; lots Nos. 62 and 63 in Richard Ewalt's plan, city of Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$2,800

W. M. Thompson to John Hay, January 9, 1871; part of lots Nos. 40, 41 and 42 in John and William Carlisle's plan of Allegheny, with buildings.....$2,000

F. M. Magee to Lydia Barahill, April 4, 1871; 20 by 100 feet on Center avenue, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$1,000

Samuel Garrison et al to John Hoerr, December 18, 1870; lots Nos. 58 and 59 in Garrison's plan, Eighteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$600

Daniel Garrison's heirs et al. to Thos. Harwood; lot No. 60 in Garrison's plan of lots, Eighteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$600

John Hoerr to Samuel Garrison, November 21, 1870; lots Nos. 58 and 59 in Garrison's plan, Eighteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$800

Samuel Garrison to Joseph Harwood, April 8, 1871; lot No. 59 in Garrison's plan, Eighteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$400

Samuel Garrison to Patrick Gorman, April 8, 1870; lot No. 58 in Garrison's plan of lots, Eighteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$400

James A. Hutchison to John W. Crawford, March 18, 1871; 40 by 120 feet on Market street, Sixth ward, Allegheny City.....$1,600

James A. Hutchison to Wm. Crawford, March 18, 1871; 40 by 120 feet on Market street, Sixth ward, Allegheny City.....$1,600

Wm. G. Noble to Thomas W. Briggs, October 22, 1870; 96 50-100 perches of land in Baldwin township.....$240

Casper Hoffman to Thomas W. Briggs, October 22, 1870; lots Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in A. Henger's plan of lots, Lower St. Clair township, with buildings.....$1,000

George Mushrush to Thomas W. Briggs, March 21, 1871; 8 acres, 143 perches of land in Baldwin township, with buildings.....$2,000

THERE is nothing like it—Abel's Floral Oil—for the toilet.

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—"Help" will be performed at the matinee this afternoon, and again in the evening, when Mr. Joseph Murphy will give for the last time his fine personations of Irish and German character.

On Monday evening the "Black Crook" will be produced, with features entirely new here. The ballets are different, and there will be gymnastics and leaping through hoops. The ballet is made large, but compiled by Mr. Arthur Palmer, is said to be very fine.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Miss Jane Coombs, supported by a strong company opens a season of six nights at the Academy Monday evening, with Bulwer's beautiful play of the "Lady of Lyons." During the week she will be supported by the English language company will be presented. As this will be the only house in which she will be seen between here and the Pacific coast, we expect to see the Academy liberally patronized.

FIFTH AVENUE.—There will be a matinee performance this afternoon by the Gaiete Comique Troupe and the Opera House company, and another in the evening. On Monday evening Miss Jennie Engan and Mr. W. B. Cavanagh will be added to the already strong force at the Fifth Avenue. They have few if any equals in the profession, and are special favorites with Pittsburghers.

VARIETIES.—The matinee performances at the Varieties always draw large crowds. Jester, Emma Grattan, Morrissey, Emerson and the company will appear to-day. In the evening a stunning bill may be expected. A host of attractions will be on hand Monday.

MASONIC HALL.—Prof. Macallister gives a performance expressly for little folks this afternoon, and promises each one a nice present. He gives his last performance to-night, and will give away another elegant French china tea set, and a handsome black walnut dressing bureau. Mrs. Margaret Jones, of No. 89 Rebecca street, Allegheny, got the tea set last evening, and Frank Snyder, of No. 37 Fourth avenue, the silver watch. The Professor has no superior as an illusionist.

The application of Abel's Floral Oil produces the most pleasing results. Try it.

ALLECHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

THE corner stone of the English Lutheran Church, corner of Stockton avenue and Beaver street, will be laid this afternoon at three o'clock with appropriate ceremonies.

YESTERDAY morning workmen were engaged in putting up a new telegraph wire on Church avenue, and in the course of the day they came in contact with the Fire Alarm Telegraph, which caused an alarm to be struck. Several engines turned out but soon learned the cause of the alarm, when they returned to their respective quarters in good humor.

A MEETING of the citizens of the lower wards of this city will be held on Tuesday evening next at the corner of Beaver avenue and Locust street, for the purpose of creating a greater interest in the construction of a bridge over the Ohio river, from Sawmill run to this city. A similar meeting will be held in Temperanceville this evening, at the store of Walter Ferguson. Subscription books have been opened, and it is hoped that the work will be undertaken. The necessity of a bridge in this locality has long been felt, as the trade here is increasing very rapidly.

THE Fair now being held in Railroad Hall, on Sandusky street, by the members of St. Peter's Church, continues to be crowded nightly, and the growing interest every day. The competition in the way of voting is getting quite exciting, and the chancing of articles is also quite brisk. Dancing is introduced on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Everything has been done by the managers to make the Fair an attractive place of resort, and we are pleased to see their efforts are meeting with such success.

YESTERDAY morning, as an officer was preparing to convey Edward Crawford to the workhouse, where he had been committed thirty days, the Mayor received reliable information that the child of the prisoner was lying dangerously ill, and he was released upon promising to go home immediately. Crawford is an old offender, and has frequently been arrested for drunkenness, and it is likely that if he is brought again before the Mayor under other circumstances he will receive a double sentence.

THE members of the Board of Poor Directors, who have been absent on a tour of inspection to the East, returned home yesterday morning. During their absence they visited Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Jersey City and Newark, and inspected the buildings in those cities and obtained many valuable hints in regard to the mode of construction. The Board propose to proceed with the new buildings as rapidly as possible. Messrs. Barr & Moser are the architects, and the plans will be ready in a short time, when the contract will be awarded without delay. The building, it is thought, can be put under roof by fall, and finished through the winter.

10 Cases New Hats

Just received at the Opera Hat House.

Opening Night.

April 24th, at the Academy of Music, and a great company.

The Taylor & Farley Organ.

The comments of every one who hears the Taylor & Farley Celestes Organs is that they are the sweetest toned organs they have ever heard, and as a well known musician remarked a few days ago, they are the finest and purest toned reed organs he had ever played upon, either in this country or Germany, and he is not alone in his opinion, as is attested by the fact that some of our finest amateur musicians are having their instruments exchanged for the Taylor & Farley organs. They will be sold at the same low rates, in order to have them thoroughly introduced throughout the country. They will also be sold on monthly or quarterly payments. Every instrument that is warranted for five years. Old instruments taken in exchange for new ones. Very liberal inducements offered to Sunday Schools and Churches. Remember the place, S. Hamilton & Co.'s new musical warerooms, McCallum's building, 51 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Stone Colored Hats.

For spring, at the Opera Hat House.

Miss Jane Coombs.

Miss Jane Coombs, the great American artist, at the Academy of Music, Monday, April 24.

Pianos

In great variety of styles, and at prices from two hundred dollars and upward, at S. Hamilton & Co.'s 51 Fifth avenue.

Carriages.

C. West & Co., 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, have on hand and will sell at reduced prices the largest and finest assortment of carriages and buggies of the latest styles ever offered in Pittsburgh. Also a large assortment of second-hand carriages and buggies of every style at very low prices. ts

Children's Arab Turbans

At the Opera Hat House.

The Lady of Lyons.

Monday evening, April 24, at the Academy of Music.

Wm. Knabe & Co.'s Unrivaled Pianos.

"Wm. Knabe & Co.'s" unrivaled pianos; also "Haines Bro.'s" celebrated pianos at lower prices than second-class instruments can now be purchased at—previous to removing to new store, Charlotte Bruno, 42 Fifth avenue.

The College Cap.

The College Cap, at the Opera House.

The Mason & Hamlin Organs.

It is curious that the manufacturers, as of sewing machines, steam engines, pianos, organs, etc., are apt to look with disfavor upon any improvement in their article not originated by themselves. Hence it is rare to find any manufacturer who combines *all* the improvements in his particular article.

The Mason & Hamlin Organ Company have, however, acted on a different principle, and the prominence they have attained in their specialty shows that it is the right one. Their object has been and is simply to make *the best articles in their line possible—to combine* all the best results of inventive genius and skill, wherever originated. They have, therefore, been eager to examine and test every improvement suggested, and liberal in compensating the inventors of such as proved really valuable. The result is they have obtained exclusive control of several very important patents, improvements made in such instruments in the last twenty years, and these now give their organs decided superiority over and above that which comes from the greatest skill in construction and best workmanship, for which they have always been celebrated. Too late other makers realize their mistaken policy in this direction, and while they confess that they have in the use of many of those patented improvements, naturally disparage the improvements themselves.

The success of the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company is an illustration of the results of skilful and energetic pursuit of such right principles in business as they have pursued, and which may be summed up in this sentence: *The very best article only and always, and the lowest possible prices fixed and alike to all.*

The best article at the lowest price. This is the principle which has succeeded in the end.

Meller & Hoene are the exclusive agents in this city for the Mason & Hamlin organs, and have just received a splendid new stock. Every organ fully warranted. Warerooms 53 Fifth avenue, next door to Masonic Hall. Monthly instalments taken.

Get a Hat of the Period

At the Opera Hat House.

Miss Jane Coombs.

Miss Jane Coombs.—Miss Jane Coombs.—Miss Jane Coombs—at the Academy of Music, April 24.

Great Auction Sale of Books.

Mr. John W. Pittock, being about vacating his old stand, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, and removing to his new building, No. 74 Fifth avenue, has determined to offer to the public a very extensive assortment of books at auction, in the corner of the building, commencing on Saturday next. His catalogue comprises books of every variety, such as Histories, Biographies, Romances, Poems, Religious, Scientific and Miscellaneous; bringing upon every conceivable subject, in great abundance and variety, and in various styles of binding. In these days almost every one reads, and those wanting first-class works of any description whatever, this great sale affords a most excellent and rare opportunity. Mr. Pittock's extensive business is thus about to cease as a branch of itself—the remainder of the variety of stock to be sold, and as the sales will be positive, in order to facilitate him in his removal, all should attend. The auction commencing this (Saturday) evening, will be continued every evening until the entire stock remaining on the former store is disposed of. This will undoubtedly be one of the largest sales of books ever undertaken in this city.

A Brilliant Play

At the Academy of Music on Monday evening April 24.

St. James Hotel, Liberty Street.

This popular house for the accommodation of the public is the give preference to the European plan of hotels, will find in one of the best arranged and kept hotels in Pittsburgh. It is easy of access, being opposite the Union Depot, and their free coach convenient rooms are handsomely furnished and decorated, giving them an air of refinement and homelike appearance. The restaurant on the first floor is under the immediate supervision of Colonel James W. Landale, the proprietor. A handsome bill of fare is offered to the guests, with everything that the market affords. Especial pains is taken by the chef to get the first of the season, and so gotten up in style of cooking that cannot fail to please the most fastidious taste of epicures.

His cellars contain the choicest of wines and liquors, and his brand of cigars can be called par excellent of brands, foreign and domestic, from the Wheeling toby to the super excellent Cabanias.

They are making every effort in transferring the European plan and find as we have stated, that the St. James Hotel under the necessary requirements, is so conducted that will ensure the continuance of patronage upon their introduction, the location being specially adapted to the convenience of the traveling public.

Special Notice.

For the accommodation of parties in need of pianos and organs, who are so situated that they cannot get to town this week, S. Hamilton & Co. will hereafter keep open their new piano and organ salesroom on Saturday afternoons from 2 to 6 o'clock, when they will be pleased to wait on all who favor them with a call. S. Hamilton & Co., 51 Fifth avenue.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.

V. E. BEAMER.....Lessee and Manager.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.
Family Matinee, 2:30 P. M., To-day. A Bill of Rare Attraction To night.
HIGHWAYMAN'S HOLIDAY. PIRATE'S LEGACY.
Monday, April 24th, New Company of Star Artists will appear.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A. D. BRADLEY.....Stage Manager.

BRILLIANT COMEDY ENGAGEMENT, FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY,

Commencing MONDAY, April 24th, of the Great and Popular Actress,

Miss Jane Coombs

WHO WILL APPEAR AS

PAULINE,

IN BULWER'S BEAUTIFUL PLAY OF

The Lady of Lyons,

SUPPORTED BY

MR. FREDERIC ROBINSON,

The distinguished young Actor, and a most Talented and Powerful Company, selected especially with the view of producing the Legitimate Drama in a style of unsurpassed excellence.

Mr. A. D. Bradley,	Mr. W. W. Collings,
Mr. W. M. Holland,	Mr. E. Coleman,
Mr. J. C. Morrison,	Mr. Sol. Smith,
Mr. Shirley Smith,	Mr. J. V. Dailey,
Mr. Jos. Thompson,	Mr. E. F. Leonard,
Mr. T. W. Coleman,	Mr. F. J. Leonard.

Miss Anna Lanagan,
Mrs. Sedley Brown,
Mrs. Marie Wilkins,
Miss J. Clifton, &c.

Diagram for the sale of Reserved Seats ready on SATURDAY MORNING, at the usual places. tf

Pittsburgh Opera House.

JOHN A. ELLSLER.....MANAGER.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

Commencing Monday, April 24,

And continuing EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE, FOR POSITIVELY TWO WEEKS ONLY, the Original Magical, Spectacular Drama, by Charles Barras, entitled the

Black Crook,

Which has been NEWLY REMODELED, introducing

The Combined Vienoise and Parisienne

BALLET TROUPE,

Together with the Intrepid and Graceful Gymnasts, MLLE. GERALDINE and MONS. LEOPOLD, the marvelous Trapeze Performers, CANADA, and a host of Specialties, same as produced at Niblo's, New York; also, nine car loads of Scenery, Properties, &c.

The Spectacle terminating with Stanfield's Dazzling

TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

For particulars see Programme. Secure your seats early.

A GRAND FAIR

FOR THE

Rebuilding of St. Bridget's Church.

OPEN TO-NIGHT,

AT CITY HALL,

AND WILL CONTINUE EVERY NIGHT FOR TWO WEEKS.

Music by St. Bridget's Cornet Band. tf

MASONIC HALL.

SIX NIGHTS ONLY,

Commencing Monday Evening, April 17

Prof. J. M. Macallister,

The Great Wizard of the World, will appear each Evening in his Wonderful Eastern Delusions, Strange and Startling.

100 MAGNIFICENT PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY EACH EVENING.

One Grand MACALLISTER MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 22d, for Ladies and Children.

SCALE OF PRICES—Admission to Evening Entertainments, 25c; Reserved Seats, 50c.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
A. JONES, Business Agent.

GLENWOOD GROVE.—THE PLATFORM recently destroyed at Glenwood Grove is now being REBUILT on an enlarged plan and in a substantial manner. Hall, 100 feet long, is also in course of erection, with a Ticket Office at the entrance. The Grounds are being put in order, and everything pertaining will be in tip-top condition. The Grounds will be ready for the first of May. For terms, &c., apply to J. H. WILLIAMSON, at Hazelwood Station, or at the Steam Ice Cream Works, 61 Fifth avenue.

LANE BROS.,

(Successors to B. Wolf, Jr. & Co.)

Cor. Liberty and Sixth Sts.,

(LATE ST. CLAIR STREET),

PITTSBURGH, PA.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

&c., &c., &c.

Our entire stock of Old Hardware, saved from the fire, has been disposed of, and we now offer to the Trade one of the largest and best selected Stocks of

General Hardware

AND

SHELF GOODS,

TO BE HAD IN THIS CITY.

☞ Special inducements offered to the Country Trade
m7th3

SAMUEL HENDERSON,

BUILDER OF CEMENT CISTERNS,

Having returned to the city, is now prepared to contract for building same. Address, through Pittsburgh Post office, or Orders left at CHAS. R. LEGUIER'S, Second avenue, will meet with prompt attention.

WHEAT AND RYE

WANTED BY

D. WALLACE,

No. 353 LIBERTY STREET.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron

CASTINGS.

(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)

Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware kept constantly on hand. Foundry and Office: Allegheny City, P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RELIGIOUS.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH. Corner Third avenue and Grant street. Rev. W. N. VAN DE MARK, Pastor. Services EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Special Subject for To-morrow Evening, at 7½ P. M.—"The Magic and the Pulpit." A cordial invitation to the public. Seats free.

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. Rev. E. Y. GARRETTE, Pastor. Preaching MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, at EXCELSIOR HALL, corner Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny. Free seats and a cordial welcome to all.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH. Fifth avenue, above Smithfield street. Services EVERY SABBATH, at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Rev. W. M. KEEVER, Pastor. The Seats are Free and Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock P. M. 8

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.

Lessee and Manager.....JOHN A. ELLSLER.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 22, 1871.

GRAND HELP MATINEE.

SATURDAY NIGHT last appearance of

JOSEPH MURPHY,

In Fred. G. Maeder's three act play of

HELP.

JOS. MURPHY in his inimitable Dutch and Irish Dialects, Songs, Dances, Banjo and Bone Solos. Mouth Harmonicon Solos.

Monday Evening, April 24th, 1871—THE BLACK CROOK, produced at a cost of $60,000.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

FRED. AIMS.....Manager.

The Popular Matinee this Saturday Afternoon at 2 o'clock. Grand sale this Saturday Night. Glorious Double Bill. Last night of Miss Emma Grattan, Jester, the Tx King Hobb, Morrissey and Emerson, Shelby, with all the great programme. Monday and Tuesday, 17th and 18th, the Great Troupe, Morrissey and Emerson in entirely New Written Burlesque, CAPTAIN KIDD, and a host of Specialties, entitled, "Life for Life." Monday night another New Drama.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.

V. E. BEAMER.....Lessee and Manager.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.
Family Matinee, 2:30 P. M., To-day. A Bill of Rare Attraction To night.
HIGHWAYMAN'S HOLIDAY. PIRATE'S LEGACY.
Monday, April 24th, New Company of Star Artists will appear.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A. D. BRADLEY.....Stage Manager.

BRILLIANT COMEDY ENGAGEMENT, FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY,

Commencing MONDAY, April 24th, of the Great and Popular Actress,

Miss Jane Coombs

WHO WILL APPEAR AS

PAULINE,

IN BULWER'S BEAUTIFUL PLAY OF

The Lady of Lyons,

SUPPORTED BY

MR. FREDERIC ROBINSON,

The distinguished young Actor, and a most Talented and Powerful Company, selected especially with the view of producing the Legitimate Drama in a style of unsurpassed excellence.

Mr. A. D. Bradley,	Mr. W. W. Collings,
Mr. W. M. Holland,	Mr. E. Coleman,
Mr. J. C. Morrison,	Mr. Sol. Smith,
Mr. Shirley Smith,	Mr. J. V. Dailey,
Mr. Jos. Thompson,	Mr. E. F. Leonard,
Mr. T. W. Coleman,	Mr. F. J. Leonard.

Miss Anna Lanagan,
Mrs. Sedley Brown,
Mrs. Marie Wilkins,
Miss J. Clifton, &c.

Diagram for the sale of Reserved Seats ready on SATURDAY MORNING, at the usual places. tf

Pittsburgh Opera House.

JOHN A. ELLSLER.....MANAGER.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

Commencing Monday, April 24,

And continuing EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE, FOR POSITIVELY TWO WEEKS ONLY, the Original Magical, Spectacular Drama, by Charles Barras, entitled the

Black Crook,

Which has been NEWLY REMODELED, introducing

The Combined Vienoise and Parisienne

BALLET TROUPE,

Together with the Intrepid and Graceful Gymnasts, MLLE. GERALDINE and MONS. LEOPOLD, the marvelous Trapeze Performers, CANADA, and a host of Specialties, same as produced at Niblo's, New York; also, nine car loads of Scenery, Properties, &c.

The Spectacle terminating with Stanfield's Dazzling

TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

For particulars see Programme. Secure